■ BACK PAGE

Rest, relaxation and recuperation at the hotel-cum-clinic in the Allgäu

There are spa hotels and there are sanatoria, but now in Allgäu, near to Füssen, there is the spa centre Hopfen am See, which aims at being something more – a hotel within a clinic, or a clinic in a hotel.

There are three things about this spa centre near Füssen that require description and all three are innovations, they are interesting and worthy of being described.

First there is the house, that is to say the *Kurhotel Enzensberg* in Hopfen am See, secondly the idea behind this spa and thirdly the scenery, the picturesque lanscape in which it is situated.

The landscape is of course old, very old, as only an Alpine scene that dates from the ice-age can be.

The strange thing about Hopfen *am See* (on the Lake) is that no one is quite sure what lake it is supposed to be on! Actually the answer is the *Hopfensee* near Füssen in Allgäu. This is the justification for calling the setting *new*. It is new, interesting and worth describing for anyone who has not been there.

Anyway let us not start with the setting, let us start where we really should, the *idea*. It is an idea that is every bit as unusual as it is enlightening. We tend to think of hospitals reeking of carbolic or some other kind of disinfectant and of canteen food.

Even the private wards are rarely what could be called first-class luxury. They are neither comfortable nor cosy. Even those that are in pleasant surroundings are scarcely welcoming. They are places to be avoided as far as possible, of course.

This is, needless to say, not always possible. And if a patient is in dire straits he is probably past caring whether his bed is made of steel tubing or of palisander.

Some cases, the doctor will point out, are not hopeless – there are people on the way to recovery (convalescents), people who are not ill, but will fall ill if they do not watch out (preventive medicine). For these patients the metal-cage beds, the phenol and the canteen food smell are not indifferent matters.

These patients are better off without the aura and aroma of the hospital ward, which could in fact be detrimental to their condition from a psychological point of view, of course. For them it is better if they make their way back to fitness in a far more congenial atmosphere, preferably amid their loved ones. Needless to say loved ones are not as such medicine and of course there would still have to be a few doctors and nurses around.

The point of all this is that the spa centre at Hopfen am See is just such a place. It is a comfortable spa hotel with a treatment centre that contains some of the most up-to-date sophisticated medical equipment.

To put this another way, in fact in the words of those who founded it – a clinic within a hotel or a hotel in a clinic.

For a long time now the organisers of spas have realised that convalescence and refreshment are not mutually exclusive but can in fact be easily made compatible. For instance a massage can be very refreshing, just as an untroubled evening over a glass of good wine can be not just refreshing but also therapeutic, as long as the patient is not suffering from a liver complaint of course, but then there is always a doctor on hand to keep a check.

As far as the spa centre is concerned the difference between recuperation and refreshment is just as negligible as that between hotel and clinic.

In practice at the Hopfen am See holidaymakers will come to refresh themselves while at the same time hoping for some therapeutic benefit from the medicinal facilities offered.

The sick will also come there to be cured hoping at the same time that the magnificent scenery and the unhospital-like atmosphere of the spa house will be refreshing.

This brings us to the second point, the spa house. In fact there are two, connected by a 350-yard long glass enclosed promenade which in bad weather takes the place of the fresh-air cure promenade. In fine weather refreshing walks can be made across the clinic's parkland which covers over 60,000 square yards.

Both houses were designed originally as apartment buildings and now as a hotel. They have no simple rooms available but only apartments and flats. In the kitchen there is a well-stocked refrigerator.

There are eight different styles of apartment. Even the simplest has a bath and a toilet, entrance hall and kitchen. The fifth type has beds that can be stowed away in a corner and the most luxurious, types seven and eight, are fully-fledged two-room flats, with [...] cony so large that it might be consi[...] a third room.

The 150 apartments are far [...] furnished than might be expected, the same applies to the common [...] the two restaurants, the bars, the [...] rooms, the indoor swimming pool, gymnasium and physio-therapy room [...] of which include the latest technol[...] advances in the field of medicine.

Construction costs were 22 [...] Marks of which seven million we[...] medical equipment. This shows [...] everything was done to give the [...] luxurious atmosphere, almost like [...] class hotel.

Now we come to the question of [...] The Enzensberg spa centre has the [...] of a private clinic and is subjec[...] payments from aid associations.

The cheapest apartment costs per [...] 48 Marks for one person or 92 [...] double apartment. The most expensive [...] 94 Mark single and 150 Marks do[...] This includes full board and other [...] ties but is without doctors' fees and [...] costs of medicine which are charged [...] addition.

Compared with prices in other [...] speak "normal" five-star hotels th[...] good value especially if aid associa[...] pay a contribution.

Finally the landscape. The view fr[...] the fifth floor is of two chateau[...] Neuschwanstein and Hohenschwang[...] three lakes, Hopfonsee, Forggensee [...] Weiszensee, and on the horizon [...] Allgäu mountain range, two do[...] peaks at least and in good visibility [...] seem to be but a stone's throw away.

In the foreground there are mea[...] and pastures, villages, hamlets [...] churches with the typical South Ger[...] onion domes, cows and woodland[...] Allgäu at its best. Füssen is three mi[...] away.

(DEUTSCHES ALLGEMEI[...] SONNTAGSBLATT, 23 August 19[...])

The German Tribune

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE GERMAN PRESS

Hamburg, 1 October 1970
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Mid-East crisis coagulates in Jordanian inferno



Civil war in Jordan has been a possibility for some time. Few recent events have come as so little of a surprise. But this makes the clash between King Hussein's army and the Palestinian guerillas none the less alarming.

Violence has taken over, sweeping away the final hope of a political solution. The Great Powers may well be forced into military confrontation in the Middle East on account of their links with the warring parties and other interests. Neighbouring countries are also forced into the role of hapless onlookers. The situation has got out of hand.

The countries directly concerned – Egypt, Israel, Syria, Iraq and Saudi Arabia – will realise that there can no longer be any control over the situation from without.

In the present grave crisis, against the background of multiple provocation and confusion in the Arab world, the best that can be hoped is that the war in Jordan remains limited to that country.

One can but speculate what would have happened if the Israeli army were not on the Jordan, on the Golan heights and at the Suez Canal but the temptation for neighbouring Arab countries to engage in military intervention in order to ensure the victory of one side or the other would undoubtedly be greater than it now is.

On the other hand the 1967 defeat, which cost Jordan the West Bank and Arab Jerusalem and left it the desert emirate it used to be except for a fresh exodus of Palestinians into what was left of the country, made life for Jordan all the more difficult and further aggravated conflict with the Palestinians.

It is less a matter of political coincidence than one of historical necessity. In open warfare the army has a better chance and King Hussein may well again come out on top.

They may not be able or prepared to send in troops to fight the Jordanian army but the revolutionary socialist governments in Baghdad, Cairo and Damascus are bound at the very least to lend the Palestinians propaganda support.

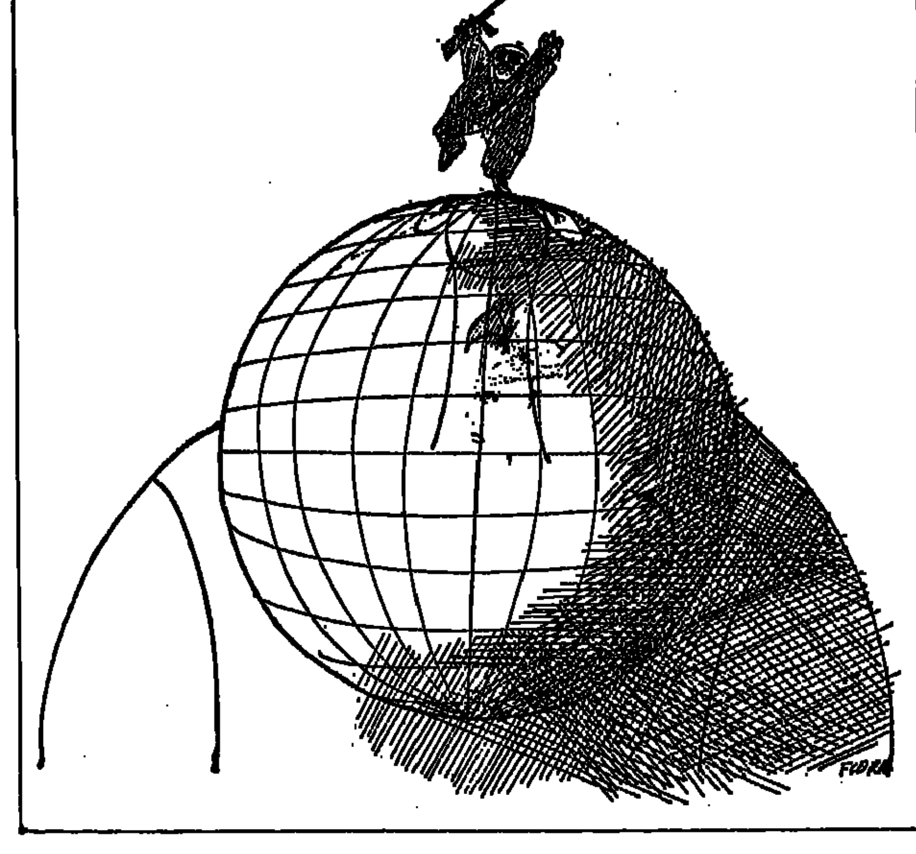
In so doing they repeatedly add fuel to the fires of hatred of King Hussein and his Bedouins among Jordanian Palestinians, frustrated as they already are by partial political successes and setbacks.

Against this background of uncertainty Jordan remains, regardless of the outcome of the present conflict, highly explosive terrain unsuited for either an Arab coalition against Israel or Arab-Israeli partnership in Palestine.

At the height of the crisis President Nasser appealed together with his Libyan and Sudanese allies to both sides not to shed any more arab blood and to remember that fraticidal warfare can only be to the benefit of Israel, the common enemy.

Direct danger of extension of the conflict exists only in respect of Syria and Iraq, which has 12,000 men stationed in the north of the country.

Rivalry and divergence of interests between the Baath military regimes in Baghdad and Damascus may yet, together with fear of Israeli intervention, combine to limit support for the Palestinians to propaganda.



On top of the world! (Cartoon: Flora/ DIE ZEIT)

As far as the Soviet Union is concerned the situation is more complicated. Although it has supplied both Syria and Iraq with arms and must aim at gaining influence in both countries Egypt is its home base.

As things are at the moment direct military confrontation between the two world powers in the Middle East appears unlikely. Both will be afraid of a limited conflict escalating.

The Soviet Union has albeit no immediate need to be particularly careful in respect of the United States. America has committed itself far less than its opposite number and unlike Russia does not to this day appear to have a political and strategic policy line on the Middle East.

Even so, the Soviet Union and thus Egypt would probably prefer to keep the Jordanian civil war a local affair. So Israel can and ought to exercise restraint.

Israeli arms could not keep Hussein in power anyway. It is extremely doubtful whether American arms could either. For the time being only Nasser's influence and Egypt's Russian backing can guarantee him a certain degree of support.

They will do so only in return for still greater dependence on Cairo, but the only alternative is anarchiy and bloodshed in Jordan and incalculable political risks.

In what is an unfavourable situation for the United States President Nixon will, unless he intends to leave matters in Moscow's hands, have to attempt to bring American influence to bear somehow or other. But he lacks even one firm ally in the Arab world.

Lothar Ruehl
(DIE WELT, 19 September 1970)

IN THIS ISSUE

More personal contacts between East and West essential

Unless the Bonn-Moscow Treaty is, as Social Democratic parliamentary party chairman Herbert Wehner, put it, to be an empty shell, personal contacts will be essential.

After decades of political isolation little is known west of the Elbe about what goes on in the Soviet Union.

The reverse is also true, except for a small privileged and educated stratum in Moscow that owes a sound picture of West German home affairs to extensive reading and acquaintance with foreign languages.

The change in atmosphere between Bonn and Moscow has given rise to curiosity on both sides. Travel is in the air.

The Federal Republic Foreign Affairs Association has invited Yuri Zhukov, the Supreme Soviet's specialist on interparliamentary cooperation, to visit Bonn. He will spend ten days here and deliver a lecture.

Zhukov is a journalist by profession. He will not be the first Soviet journalist to visit this country but certainly the first to visit Bonn in such a favourable political climate.

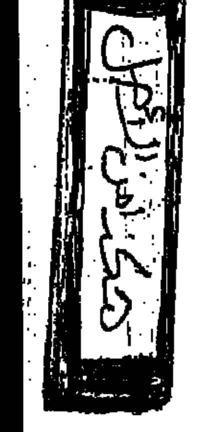
For years the Bundestag has shelved an invitation to send a delegation to Moscow. The parliamentary parties were unable to reach agreement on whether or not to make the trip. It now looks as though an interparty group will be visiting the Soviet Union in the not too distant future.

At the end of this month a parliamentary delegation will certainly be visiting Yugoslavia.

A number of Bonn parliamentarians of various parties plan shortly to set up a Federal Republic-Soviet grouping modelled on others of its kind. Not much need be expected to come of it but it is long overdue.

The results of a tour of the Soviet Union made by a delegation from the Association of Christian Democratic Students (RCDS) indicate that patience is needed. Despite all efforts, the delegation commented, it was unable to make official contact with either the Komsomol or the universities.

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 21 September 1970)



FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Peking's *People's Daily* trounces Russians for signing Moscow Treaty

Peking waited exactly a month before publishing its first official commentary on the Bonn-Moscow treaty renouncing the use of force. Even Leonid Brezhnev's Alma Ata entreaties were ignored to begin with.

Then, on 13 September, the Peking *People's Daily* let loose. By signing the treaty Moscow has betrayed the sovereignty of the GDR and the interests of the Soviet people, the commentary ran.

Now available verbatim in the West, the commentary was broadcast in all foreign-language services operated by Radio Peking.

Moscow appears to be the villain of the piece but Bonn too does not come off too well. Covert comparisons are even made – between the lines, of course – between Willy Brandt and Adolf Hitler.

China-watchers are wondering how important this diatribe is. The *People's Daily* leader coincided with a no less strongly worded declaration by the *New China* news agency. The by-line was "Commentator," a frequent pseudonym for party line material.

A session of the IX central committee with Mao Tse-tung himself in the chair was held in August but neither the leader nor the agency declaration contained the slightest indication that the commentary was issued by the central committee. Utterances by the central committee are invariably given special treatment.

There is no overlooking the fact that *New China* and the *People's Daily* have so far been alone in talking of betrayal by the Soviet social imperialists and the Bonn militarists.

Of late the *People's Daily* has occasionally resorted to going it alone – probably because it is voicing the views of a faction.

Generally binding directives agreed by Peking as a whole are thus as a rule also carried by the Shanghai *People's Liberation Daily*, published by Deputy Chairman Lin Piao.

Silence from Shanghai may not be conclusive evidence but Premier Chou En-lai can hardly have been overjoyed by the all-out attack. It is not in keeping with his smooth and successful diplomacy over the past two years.

All that remains is the standard detective novel question: whodunit?

The accusations made in the commentary are serious. *People's Daily* maintains that the Soviet government not only expressly forewent the previously demanded recognition of the GDR but even went so far as tacitly to acknowledge a Federal Republic right of annexation over the GDR.

Federal Chancellor Willy Brandt's letter on reunification, which the Soviet revisionists had not dared to publish, was characteristic of the Soviet attitude, the argument ran.

Moscow also yielded step by step on the West Berlin question, the commentary continued. West Berlin is situated on GDR territory and legally forms part of it.

Brandt made use of the Soviet revisionists' "burning desire for a Balkan bargain" and blackmailed Moscow into signing by threatening to delay ratification.

Following a Soviet undertaking to make even more substantial concessions President Heinemann and Chancellor Brandt had made provocative appearances in West Berlin about which the Soviet Union had said never a word, "Commentator" fulminated.

The Soviet Union he continued, had gone on bended knees before defeated West Germany in order to gain respite in a difficult economic situation. The victorious state founded by Lenin, the winner of the Second World War, had now begged for credit.

In Peking's view the treaty represents encouragement for West German militarism. The Federal Republic's armaments industry has re-established itself and the manufacture of nuclear weapons is on the cards. What is more, the Bundeswehr has become the backbone of Nato.

West German monopoly capitalism is reckoned not to have given up its plans of aggression and still to be dreaming Hitler's dreams of a German Reich, yet the Soviet Union has nonetheless has crowned this selfsame monopoly capitalism with mutual renunciation of the use of force.

Twenty-five years after the victory of the Soviet Union led by the great Comrade Stalin and its allies, Federal Foreign Minister Walter Scheel is now able to say that West Germany is "no longer the loser but an equal partner" and Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko even goes so far as to add that this country is a political giant too.

Peking *People's Daily* flatly rejects the Soviet view that under the Brandt-Scheel administration the Federal Republic has adopted more reasonable policies. Moscow also called President Kennedy a reasonable man, it comments, yet Kennedy showed his true features in the Cuban crisis.

Moscow praised the common sense of Lyndon Johnson who after the Tonkin incident went on to attack Vietnam and has also praised Richard Nixon's talk of a time for negotiations, yet Nixon has extended the Vietnam war to all Indo-China by resolving to invade Cambodia.

The Federal government in Bonn is accused of pursuing the policies of West German monopoly capitalism by subtler means.

Brandt himself is said to have declared that his policy is the same as that of previous governments. Chancellor Adenauer is then quoted as having said in September 1953 that his policy of liberating his fellow-countrymen in East Germany would lead to reunification.

According to Peking the Moscow treaty increases tension in Europe. West German monopoly capitalism has concluded and broken many a treaty in the past:

– the Locarno agreement on, among other matters, demilitarisation of the Rhineland which Hitler revoked by occupying the Rhineland in 1936,

– the Munich agreement, used a year later in 1939 by Hitler to trigger off war,

– other treaties, including one with the Soviet Union, all of them revoked by German militarism.

The 12 August Moscow treaty is included in this list of off-putting examples. Willy Brandt, subtle and deceptive, becomes the legitimate heir of Adolf Hitler. All that is lacking is a reference to the Soviet doctrine of social Fascism.

Commentator seems to have his view obscured by a layer of Stalinist dust on his spectacles. It would be interesting to know whose they are.

Karl Grobe

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 16 September 1970)

Red Cross president has visited Polish capital for talked

Walter Bargatzky, president of this country's Red cross, has returned virtually unnoticed from a short visit to Warsaw. Restraint is called for. Repatriation of German nationals and indemnification of the victims of medical tests in the concentration camps are not subjects suited for full-scale publicity.

The necessary discretion is very much in line with the Red Cross president's approach. To this extent he is right to maintain that his talks with the Polish Red Cross have nothing to do with the talks between the two governments.

In point of fact, though, a great deal depends on a solution being reached to the problems he and his Polish opposite number discussed, particularly those relating to the unite-the-family programme.

This country's Christian Democrats have made their support of a treaty between Bonn and Warsaw dependent on an easing of exit permit formalities for Germans in the former Eastern territories, but Warsaw's hands are to a large extent tied, mainly for domestic reasons.

Given good will on both sides a solution is nonetheless possible. Bargatzky's diplomatic statement that the climate of opinion in Warsaw in respect of a solution to the problems involved is good can only be interpreted as a promising development.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 16 September 1970)

UN's role as peace maker leaves much to be desired

The opening of the UN General Assembly has not been the splendid start to the twenty-fifth anniversary of the foundation of the United Nations that had been hoped for.

It is far from certain that the dinner Secretary-General U Thant had hoped to hold for the world's major statesmen in October will take place.

At present only the Foreign Ministers are expected, it still being uncertain whether President Nixon and Premier Kosygin will definitely attend. Even so, Walter Scheel of this country will not have gone for nothing.

He will be meeting Secretary of State Rogers, his American opposite number, who like Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko was conspicuous by his absence from the opening session of this year's General Assembly.

Mr Rogers has his work cut out worrying about how to cope with hi-jacking and during the visit of Israeli Premier Mrs Golda Meir he and the President will be making every effort to maintain the cease-fire in the Middle East and salvage the peace talks.

So closely after the breaking of the cease-fire agreement Mr Gromyko prefers to avoid commenting on the topic, staying away instead. He may arrive later together with Mr Kosygin.

The Soviet Premier seems, however, to be intending to make up his mind whether or not to attend the UN anniversary celebrations on the strength of the prospects of a compromise in the Middle East that is suitable to the Soviet Union.

He also seems to be waiting to see whether his country has satisfactory counter-proposals to make to those already made by the United States on strategic arms limitation (America very much hopes Russia will).

Small wonder that Mr Nixon yet to make a firm decision also, preferring to wait and see whether a meeting promises to be cordial or not.

There had been fond hopes of Middle East peace talks at the UN this autumn and the United Nations performing the role for which it was originally established.

Despite the usefulness of its function as an international meeting-place and forum and the achievements of its affiliated organisations, the ineffectiveness of the UN on the Vietnam war and in conflicts between the Great Powers has reduced both the UN and its Security Council to a place for speech-making and resolutions that everyone can interpret, exploit and ignore to their heart's content.

In the Middle East a degree of US-Soviet cooperation appears to have changed the situation. The Salt talks promise to ad depth and duration to this cooperation and the Bonn-Moscow Treaty opens up the possibility of admission of both German states to the UN and with it better prospect of universality.

These hopes may yet come true but the course of events in the Jordanian and Sinai deserts provide no cause for smiles all round.

The prospects of peace in the Middle East would seem to make the establishment of a more effective peace force both necessary and possible, particularly as past attempts have proved feeble and, when it came to the point, ineffective.

The non-aligned countries' resolution at Lusaka to offer the United Nations a peace force from within their own ranks seems to have come at the right time but misgivings remain.

Conflict between non-aligned countries is no less frequent and possibly more so than among member-countries of international alliances.

A most critical report on the state of the UN drafted for President Nixon by a committee chaired by Senator Cabot Lodge recommends strengthening peace-making machinery, involvement in environmental problems and international measures against narcotics traffic and hi-jacking.

These proposals are no more bright and new than the statement that member countries pursue their own interests in the UN and that the organisation cannot function satisfactorily when the Great Powers are at loggerheads.

On its twenty-fifth anniversary the prospects of the UN performing a major political role ramain dependent on the superpowers finding a common denominator for their interest in forestalling clashes, a solution in which the United Nations is instrumental.

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 16 September 1970)

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INTER GERMAN RELATIONS

Europe's security is intrically involved in the Berlin question

Berlin is again the word on everyone's lips. The four victorious powers from the Second World War are once again talking about the troubled city.

This time the reason for discussing Berlin is not one of the many major or minor crises, which in the past quarter of a century have so often shocked and disturbed the world.

The reason for discussing Berlin at the present moment is that there seems to be a chance to make the city crisis-proof for all time. All four powers see this as their ultimate aim. This is the great hope for West Berlin. The question is, will those responsible seize this chance and how will they make use of it?

A few years ago some well-meaning people safely tucked away miles from Berlin advised the people of Berlin to throw in their lot with Walter Ulbricht. If they did so it would lead to human easements and freedom of movement and all that would be required to achieve this would be negotiations.

This was madness. Ulbricht's panic fear of outside contacts and any links with the big wide world made nonsense of this theory from the outset.

Today the broad panorama has changed, in Europe, in the Middle East and in the Far East. World powers are attempting to get rid of the old confrontations and to turn hostile coexistence into good-neighbourliness.

It is well know that the eastern powers are moved by their own interests to seek more cordial relationships with the West, for instance, difficulties with Red China, difficulties within the East Bloc and economic difficulties. This makes the chances of a modus vivendi between the political systems in East and West more realistic than at any time since the end of the Second World War.

In this game of chess west Berlin is only a pawn, but in a decisive position. For years it has been the centre of European crises, stuck between the East and the Western powers. It is less than a decade since tanks with their guns at the ready faced each other across Checkpoint Charlie as the world held its breath.

In 1948 there was the blockade of Berlin and ten years later Khrushchev's ultimatum to the Western powers. All these nerve-racking events were unable to break the city's back, but rather seemed to give the city new life and support it in its position as a shop-window for the free world or perhaps a lighthouse in perilous seas.

When the Wall was erected the whole pattern of life changed in the city. Paradoxically it was the three essentials mentioned by President Kennedy, the three irrevocable rights of the Western powers, that allowed the East Bloc nations with Moscow as overlord to allow Ulbricht to throw up his Wall without risk of war.

These three essentials provided for the presence of allied troops, freedom of access to Berlin and suitable conditions for making life tolerable in the city. But they ignored any allied right to Berlin as a whole and made no mention of unrestricted travel between West and East Berlin.

West Berliners were shocked at the evident destruction of four-power status on that 13 August in 1961. Nerves were frayed but this was just a passing condition.

It passed off just as the feelings of being a city on the front line had disappeared during the fifties. John F. Kennedy gave to Berlin during the Cuba crisis an excellent example of steadfastness in the face of great odds.

Since that time Berlin never suffered another severe crisis but only a series of minor worries caused by interference to the access routes and the roar of Soviet jets passing by.

Sympathetic foreign observers were meantime a little worried about the "ghetto situation" in the city. They started to ask whether this same West Berlin, once a centre of direct political political influence, was not gradually becoming a remote reserve of the Federal Republic which only managed to survive with the help of regular material transfusions from the "mainland".

They thought they saw a growing worry among Berliners that their 'Magic Mountain' was being forgotten, that the status quo in central Europe was being generally accepted and that the temptation was growing to leave the unsolved problem unsolved.

To prevent this is the task of the renewed four-power talks. This is how the three Western protectors see it and how the government in Bonn views it. The aim is to normalise the situation in and around Berlin, which means not only guaranteeing access routes but also allowing greater freedom in and around the city itself.

If Moscow is aiming seriously for a tenable modus vivendi in Europe on the basis of status quo it will have to take Berlin into consideration.

If the German Democratic Republic and its capital, East Berlin, are to be recognised then the relationship of West Berlin to the Federal Republic must be recognised by Moscow and the GDR.

Reality is a sword with two edges. The East Bloc cannot twist the idea of status quo to its own formulae.

Moscow is well aware of this situation. It is insisting that agreements involving Bonn, Moscow, Warsaw and East Berlin form an entity. The four-power talks on Berlin belong to this complex of agreements although only the four-powers responsible for Berlin are represented at the negotiations.

On account of the four-power responsibility for Berlin in toto which still exists there can be no juridical link between the topics of renunciation of the use of force (or recognition of the GDR) and Berlin. But the *political* link between the Berlin question and the topic of respecting the boundaries in Eastern Europe is self-evident.

How could it be possible to recognise the GDR without first specifying reactions to that country's claim to "sovereign" controls over all access routes to Berlin in the future?

How can the Federal Republic be expected to recognise a State whose government is constantly repeating its claim that West Berlin is situated on German Democratic Republic territory and that Berlin (without the prefix 'East') is the capital of the German Democratic Republic?

Normalisation of relations is only possible if East Berlin quits declaring West Berlin a "phenomenon".

At a later stage of East-West negotiations on Berlin it is bound to prove necessary to draw in the two German states immediately involved in the question in some form or other. This will be unavoidable since the Western powers have empowered Bonn to represent West Berlin abroad and since on the other side the Soviet Union has surrendered part of its sovereign power over Berlin to the GDR.

Legal niceties about Berlin are legion, but they can be unravelled if politicians go all out for a solution of the Berlin question.

As soon as the relationship of West Berlin to the Federal Republic is made clear to and by all concerned the problem of "demonstrative" presence of Federal Republic government agencies in the city will lose most of its significiance which has been exaggerated to such an extent by Moscow and East Berlin in the past.

West Berlin is not an insurmountable obstacle on the way to finding a modus vivendi with the countries of the East Bloc. It is in reality a necessary link in the chain of agreements.

Unless there is "extensive progress in the stabilisation of the status of West Berlin," to quote Chancellor Willy Brandt, it will be impossible to reach any extensive policy for peace.

In the context of a European security conference the Soviet government has suggested closer economic, technical, scientific and cultural cooperation.

We should take Moscow's leaders at their word. Representatives of West Berlin cannot hold any objections to such a programme.

For as long as West Berlin is isolated from its most natural source of supply it will prove impossible to achieve aims such as this.

It has been said that the Berlin problem will not be cleared up satisfactorily until the burning questions of this century that have germinated in Berlin have been brought to a head and cleared up.

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 17 September 1970)

West Berlin remains optimistic for the future

"We are a cast-iron unity," said Walter Ulbricht when his German Democratic Republic (GDR) celebrated the twentieth year of its existence. He meant by this to tell his international audience that the State and party leadership in the GDR is as solid as a rock and there are no schisms.

Today, shortly before the GDR comes of age, Walter Ulbricht could not repeat this sentence with such great self-satisfaction.

Following the signing of the Moscow Treaty it is not only the dyed-in-the-wool conservatives on this side of the Elbe who have been experiencing unrest. There are many signs that the change in the climate of opinion in the East Bloc is threatening to throw a spanner into the well-oiled works of the GDR leadership.

At the celebrations for the twentieth anniversary of the GDR Leonid Brezhnev surprisingly spoke warmly of the then newly formed Brandt-Scheel government. The twelve months that have passed since then have shown that the Soviet Union knew how to make use of favourable circumstances.

Ulbricht was and is having a hard time of it. Granted his handicap is greater than that of other communist leaders. He is a German who is having to deal with Germans and that was always a difficult proposition.

Since the Bonn government is making a satisfactory settlement of the Berlin question a prior necessity to ratification of the Moscow Treaty time is growing short. There is no doubt that it is vital to the interests of both Moscow and Bonn that this treaty should be finalised. Since the GDR is at the controls in the Berlin question and has to take part in discussions on the future of the city it is irrevocably caught up in the slipstream.

It would be wrong to accuse the GDR leadership of having no interest in détente in Europe, but the leaders in the other part of Germany are predominatly old men, long-serving officials whose political outlook was formed in the years of class struggle during the Weimar Republic.

Their experience of discussions with the Federal Republic has always involved battles with members of our old guard who have long since left the political scene.

The Soviet Union is no longer able to conduct its German policy along exactly the lines it wants and which it thinks would be most beneficial to its interests. It has a powerful partner in the GDR and naturally the GDR wants to have its say, but is not quite sure exactly what concessions it can allow.

There are sure signs of this in that the date for the next meeting of ambassadors to discuss the Berlin question should have been decided and is now overdue. Originally two dates in the middle of September were announced unofficially. Now – still unofficially – these talks are planned for 30 September.

For as long as the GDR officials are undecided Soviet ambassador Semyon Abrassimov cannot take his place at the negotiating table.

A second indication is that more reliable reports are filtering from Washington that US ambassador William Rush returned empty-handed.

There is a third sign, in that *Neues Deutschland*, the Socialist Unity Party mouthpiece, contained a whole-page essay on 9 September dealing with "certain motives behind imperialist propaganda against the GDR economy". This ended in a bitter attack on ruling circles in the Federal Republic for trying to penetrate into "so-called scientific and technical contacts in the GDR and undermine the position of our Republic."

Once again the old, old scapegoat, the Federal Republic was put in the GDR pillories.

Almost twenty years of Bonn policies directed against the GDR have left their traces and cannot be eradicated overnight. The situation is not improved when politicians in this country cry demands in the marketplace which should only be heard within the four walls of the room where negotiations are taking place. It is unseemly to bawl out another State for not allowing its citizens human easements since this is an attack on that country's prestige.

Reason is gradually prevailing in West Berlin. The emotions, that led many politicians to utter many words that were not well thought out after the signing of the Moscow Treaty, have abated. Optimism remains. A solution will be found to the Berlin problem. It will not come quickly, it will not be easy and will not be so far-reaching as the more optimistic people have been hoping.

Moscow too has friends in the GDR that are looking to the future. The climate of opinion in the GDR leadership as it is at present will change.

But it is still firmly rooted as can be shown by the fact that the article mentioned above was lifted from *Neues Deutschland* and printed one day later in *Berliner Zeitung*.

Dieter Fitzau

(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 15 September 1970)

HOME AFFAIRS

Government braces itself for a fierce autumn in the Bundestag



Political forecasters are promising that the political climate will be heated this autumn, a consolation for the fact that the initial promise of a hot summer on the domestic policies front did not materialise.

The Bundestag session just beginning will catch up on everything that was neglected in the last lazy holiday weeks.

It is hard to say whether this will prove true. Political forecasts are always risky as politics always has more surprises – mainly unpleasant ones – ready for us than we can imagine.

But it is essential to risk a glance into the political future in order to test the stability of our domestic policy.

Even though it happened some time ago now, it should not be forgetten that the governing Socialist-Liberal coalition rocked visibly a few months back. Who can guarantee that this will not happen again?

People forecasting a hot autumn mean that Willy Brandt and Walter Scheel could once again be as seriously endangered as they were in the critical period between Kassel and Moscow.

Meanwhile everyone can now see that the political fronts have changed. At that time the Christian Democrat and Christian Socialist (CDU/CSU) Opposition was so successful in its attacks on the governing Socialist-Liberal coalition that even some top Social Democrats and Free Democrats thought it only a matter of time before they would sink beneath the blows of their opponents.

Herbert Wehner and other Social Democrats did not make their calculations for new elections for fun. Just because the collapse was prevented does not mean to say that it never threatened.

The Bonn-Moscow Treaty renouncing the use or threat of force was a godsend for Brandt and Scheel. Almost overnight the Russian summer changed the battle fortunes of the two opposition parties in

The Opposition was forced on to the defensive and during the retreat the Union ranks, formerly compact, split in disarray.

Since then the Union has had its hands full reforming ranks and developing a strategy appropriate to the irrevocable changes in the course of our foreign policy.

But this means that since the signing of the Treaty renouncing force the government can hardly be overthrown any longer by domestic controversy over its Ostpolitik.

Of course this assertion refers solely to the domestic clash of ideologies over Ostpolitik which the Socialist-Liberal coalition has obviously won.

That does not mean to say that they might not lose everything again in practical policies. The risk on which they stand or fall are the Berlin talks which they can only influence indirectly.

To overgeneralise the situation a little, their fate and the few remaining hopes of the Opposition rest in the hands of the Russians.

When we realise this we also explain why the Opposition must aim for solidarity with the government in the Berlin question. Whether it likes it or not, it is aboard the ship of Ostpolitik launched by Brandt and cannot hope that it capsizes.

There remains domestic policy. In the elections in the Federal states of Bavaria and Hesse this November the government could once again totter.

Elections have once again become exciting, thank goodness, since the pollsters failed so miserably. Forecasts must be cautious to the very last day. We shall have to wait and see whether the Free Democrats (FDP) scale the five per cent qualification hurdle in at least one of the states. They will find it easier in Hesse.

It may indeed be true that the Liberals in Bonn need not necessarily collapse if the FDP fails in the provinces. But Walter Scheel and Hans-Dietrich Genscher still have to face this.

The break with the National Liberals may show their regained confidence, it is also an act of despair. Every thing must now be staked on a fairly tolerable election showing.

Whatever the case, the FDP will remain the great question mark hanging over the coalition. Even if the party is successful it will still have to fight desperately for its survival until the end of the legislative period.

The elections to the Provincial Assemblies of Bavaria and Hesse will also answer the governing coalition's question whether proof of action in Ostpolitik can compensate for its impotence regarding the price spiral.

The mirror image is true for the Opposition. The loss of an alternative to Ostpolitik may be compensated for by sharp attacks on the economic situation. The first test will be the first reading of the 1971 Budget when Finance Minister Möller will be the target. If this materialise, and Ostpolitik will be seen in a different light.

Counting up all the possible areas of conflict which could easily be extended to details, the forecast of a hot autumn is not far off the truth.

But it cannot be overlooked that the political situation at the beginning of the new Bundestag session has once again shifted in favour of the government.

The government will not be harassed by the fact that they cannot relax in safety. And it is no disaster that it need not yet fear the snares of the Opposition as it is not desirable for a coalition to fall halfway through a legislative period. Instead it should receive its just due when the right time comes.

(STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG, 12 September 1970)

Women join ranks to fight elections in Bavaria

Frankfurter Rundschau
Unabhängige Tageszeitung

One of the aims of the First Women's Party (EFP) formed in Mannheim last January is to to transfer a mother s effect on the family into the political sphere. The Party intends to contest elections soon to be held for the Bavarian Provincial Assembly.

The main demand of this party headed by 36-year-old housewife Gisela Gawlike is the establishment of a true partnership between men and women in politics.

The EFP believes that there should be more women in the Bundestag and in the government. It also states that one judge in two should be a woman. A similar percentage of women teachers at university should also be aimed at.

The party urges all women to give up their "political illiteracy", keep in touch with current affairs and take an active part in politics.

Top officials in the party have said that they have received some 18,000 applications for membership. Applicants will first enter the "EFP Furtherance Society" and will not be allowed to join the party until it can be seen that their political views are not extreme.

This will prevent infiltration by Utopians or radical elements, the EFP announces.

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 15 September 1970)

Ministers must give priority to price stability before domestic reforms

Finance Minister Alex Möller misses no opportunity to defend the government's Budget plans for 1971. The Cabinet is continually fortifying him. He needs their aid. A rise in expenditure of twelve per cent is bound to attract criticism if at the same time thrift is made the highest economic virtue.

But it is the others who are to hold back. The extra tax demanded for the first time in August was intended to curb consumption. The government believes that it can then draw freely on lavish resources and at last drive on with domestic reform.

But this must be fought energetically. As long as quickly rising prices indicate an unhealthy overheating of the economy, all policy should be aimed at restoring stability.

It just won't do for the government simply to exclude itself from this, especially as the Bundesbank has not managed despite persistent efforts to keep the inflation of money and credit within bounds.

Whatever it skims off from domestic solvency immediately flows in again from abroad. When discussing how to improve the tools of economic policy after the evil experiences with this boom, the set-up at the Bundesbank will also have to be examined.

But this is all in the future. We are still occupied with the boom at the moment. The negligible effectiveness of the Bundesbank and the slight aid from financial policy provide little lasting success, even when combined.

The 1970 Budget which at least tried to counter the economic evils lagged only a little way behind the growth of the national product. Möller promised to increase expenditure by only four per cent at the most during the first half of this year. This figure grew to ten per cent.

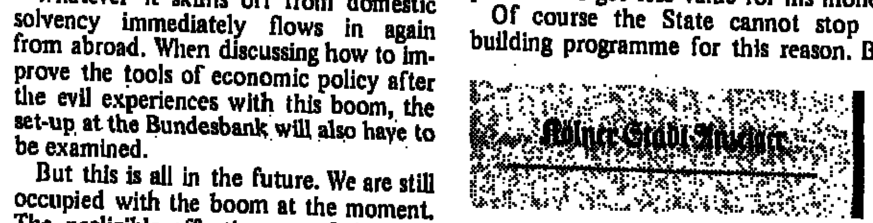
Another government would probably have had the same difficulty in being thrifty with its money. But that is no excuse for a team that raised high hopes with its ambitious announcements that it would meet all demands and introduce economic stability, domestic reforms and tax-cuts.

Of course a different economic course was expected than the one we have now. Developments have shown that it would have been better to have drafted the points of the programme more cautious-l y. With each climb down the government loses a part of its credibility.

The government now obviously believes that it is better to allow rising prices than to neglect the construction of universities, hospitals, roads and housing and call off the fight against air and water pollution for want of funds.

It is however forgetting that inflation is cutting the ground from under its plans. The more the demand for housing is stimulated by public building contracts, the more quickly prices will rise and a person will get less value for his money.

Of course the State cannot stop its building programme for this reason. But



it would be more sensible to damp down the rise in prices first of all and then increase investment.

Criticism would of course not stop if this course were taken. But there would probably be more hope of success. The way the government is acting now, it is running the danger of having to revise its intentions once again.

It is also accelerating the process that is threatening to make one more point of the government policy statement out of date – taxes.

If the government does not save part of the income that is now flooding into its coffers, it will soon be faced by the question of whether there should be an increase in taxation or not.

This does not mean higher tarriffs which only serve to balance tax losses incurred for example with the abolition of the investment tax or the advantages for the lower income groups planned in taxation reform. Increases of this type would not be contrary to the government's opening programme.

What is meant is an increase in the tax burden rate which expresses the percentage of the national product flowing into State coffers. Chancellor Brandt has promised that this rate will not be raised.

Meanwhile more and more people – and not just those on the left wing – are considering higher taxes inevitable. What is the use of being able to afford more and more cars when the roads are inadequate? And what is the point of being able to buy your wife a fur coat when there is no university place for your son?

Public building and works must be given priority over private consumption as far as the economy allows. Those responsible for Opposition policy are also aware of this.

If the SPD and FDP want to raise taxes for this purpose voters will feel that they have been deceived. The coalition is therefore seeking its salvation in credits such as education loans.

There are no objections to this in principle. But the Bundesbank has reprimanded the government for the amount of debt it intends to incur during the next few years.

By increasing its debts and redistributing expenditure priorities the government may be able to last until 1973, the end of this legislative period, without increasing taxes and thus save its face.

Many SPD members already view the promise not to increase the tax burden rate as nothing more than an unnecessary fetter on their urge for action.

Gerhard Meyenburg

(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 11 September 1970)

RELIGOUS AFFAIRS

Problems of Third World and reform dominate Catholic Congress at Trier

The 83rd German Catholic Congress was not as bad as its critics, both competent and incompetent, claim. What was heard at Trier was a broadly based discussion with plenty of time at the participants' disposal. This had long been demanded at Trier as a way out of the ghetto.

Now that things were being discussed everyone wanted his own discussion. If discussions ran at a high intellectual level, there were complaints that the ordinary Christian could not add his contribution as he lacked the vocabulary.

When simpler questions and specific problems were dealt with, others had the argument ready that the discussions lacked the necessary depth.

Of course people should not be too quick to object. And there is one more point. The accusation of manipulation made and then withdrawn by the Critical Community Action Group is not true.

The Central Committee of German Catholics admittedly chose the general subject of the Lord's Community in order to be spared more delicate topics. That at least is the opinion of prominent lay Catholic leaders.

But the organisers did not bar any extension to the subject matter. It was possible to discuss the problems of the Third World. Moral, theological and ecclesiastical principles such as the indissolubility of marriage were no longer taboo.

A person can now discuss a question such as whether divorced Catholics should be allowed to remarry, without being branded a heretic.

These developments are visibly positive but they do bring new problems in their train. It borders on utopianism to hope for an ovveriding majority in favour of these individual moves. Ecclesiastical and dogmatic barriers have to be overcome before they can be put into practice.

It cannot be overlooked that the sharp clashes will be conducted among theologians and not just among lay Catholics.

The wishes of the Critical Community in Trier bore some weight. Abstinence from political statement has not been a habit of the Catholic Congress for many years now with the result that statements on Latin America and the foreign workers in this country no longer caused any surprise.

Tough resolution

A working group entitled "The Community and the World" passed a strongly-worded resolution stating that the countries of the Third World were becoming increasingly dependent on the economically highly developed nations.

Attacks on this situation were not one-sided. The economic systems of both the East and the West were made responsible for this increasing dependence. "Certain industrial circles" were denounced for profiteering from this situation.

The working group called upon Christians to take heed of this judgement and keep a critical distance towards capitalism. It also demanded broadly-based action to impress upon people the contribution of the economic systems toward the causes of social injustice throughout the world.

It called upon those people responsible for the Church's development aid to look at the political effects of their previous measures.

The working group lined up with the critics of the Cabora Bassa dam project.

Julius, Cardinal Döpfner (left) and the Bishop of Münster, Heinrich Tenhumberg, took part in a public discussion when they attended the Catholic Congress in Trier (Photo: AP)

The group adopted the arguments of the scheme's opponents and blackened the whole project as a means of extending white domination.

The working group finally called upon the Central Committee of German Catholics to try and make the government abandon its plans to support the scheme.

It was heard at the Catholic Congress that this country's branch of the Pax Christi movement would intervene in Bonn against the Cabora Bassa dam.

"The Community and the World" working group demanded that Catholics should be prepared to make more sacrifices to alleviate distress in the Third World. One proposal was that parishes should donate as much money to development aid as they spent on renovating and decorating their churches.

The controversy over the letter sent by the Brazilian Bishop Geraldo Sigaud to Bishop Heinrich Tenhumberg also belongs in this context.

In this letter Bishop Helder Camara, a reformer, was accused of having a Fascist past and of working with Communists. The critics at the Trier congress included several established groups who expressed their sympathy for Bishop Camara.

Bishops and spokesmen of the Central Committee said that they saw no reason to disavow the proposal made by the "Working Group for Development and Peace" that Bishop Camara should be awarded the Nobel Prize.

A working group dealing with the political commitment of the religious community decided, after long discussion, to distribute the weight more evenly and declared Czech reformer Alexander Dubcek worthy of the Nobel Peace Prize along with Bishop Camara.

There were as many resolutions aiming at reforming the Church as there were politically coloured motions. More effective parish and community work was urgent and concrete proposals were made to improve the proclamation of the faith.

One working group said that the controversial Church tax should still be collected by the State as no one had any better system of tax collection to offer. But it demanded that the parishes should have more power to decide to what uses the tax was to be put.

After all the opinions, proposals and views had been expressed at the Catholic Congress many participants were concerned with how they could all be put into practice.

Many people in Trier asked what had become of the resolutions passed at the turbulent Catholic Congress two years ago in Essen. Only two answers were given, both unsatisfactory. The Central Committee had passed the resolutions on to the Episcopal Congress where no results had been forthcoming and the Chairman of the Episcopal Congress, Cardinal Döpfner, Archbishop of Munich, had spoken with Pope Paul VI about the encyclical on marital practice and birth control that was violently attacked in Essen.

As to what would happen to the resoltuions made at Trier, it was stated that they would serve as subjects of discussion at the joint synod of bishops in 1972.

This synod has also given the Central Committee a plausible reason to postpone the next Catholic Congress that should take place in 1972.

To counter rumours and hopes that Catholic Congresses were antiquated and should therefore be completely abandoned, Albrecht Beckel, the President of the Central Committee, announced that preparations for the 1974 Catholic Congress had already begun.

Reinhold Noll

(Handelsblatt, 15 September 1970)

Trier Congress shows Catholic Church in state of ferment

The Catholic Congress held in Essen in 1968 set a new yardstick for ecclesiastical gatherings in much the same way as the 1969 Evangelical Congress in Stuttgart.

There were more elements of truth, more concern with actual life and provocations were not scotched but were treated with both seriousness and humour by both organisers and participants.

This happened quite innocently. Participants had been partly prepared for this but both sides were then surprised at the results. Even though few people exorted themselves, they did eventually get to grips with the problems posed. The firm system of German Catholicism is obviously nearing its end.

Such a spontaneous confrontation could not be repeated. In theory a more mature, more objective discussion was possible, with more depth. But there were few signs that this could happen yet.

What was possible was an escalation – a shaper, more systematic and better prepared protest on the one side and a careful, overall, more or less clever defence from management. Would management be sufficiently able to stand up against opposition and integrate it into its ranks?

Throughout the world, especially in the Federal Republic, the Catholic Church is in a state of fermentation. Polarisation is becoming more pronounced. There has been no lack of conflict and controversy during the past two years.

This is true for the foundations of the movement, the new parishioners' councils of various composition and of various relationship to priest and bishop.

This is true for the central stucture, the critical groups of priests or laymen and their organised opponents. It is also true for the superstructure.

Little was seen of these disputes in Trier's Episcopal Palace and perhaps just as little in the faculties. But questions of celibacy, marital practice, hierarchical authority and many matters of doctrine, including the nature of God, are causing unrest among broad sections of the Church. Could the Church stand firm against all this? Would it try to appease?

Trier was a "small" Catholic Congress, not a "big" one. (The organisers alternate.) But even a small congress with the somewhat restricted central theme of "The Lord's Community" had no fewer than 27 working groups.

On the final Sunday believers flocked to the Congress. Many of the working groups were able to succeed because of their good preparation, their good participants and their good work.

But is that enough to advance Catholicism in the Federal Republic? At the moment it is going through a period of transition from a people's Church to a diaconic Church, a Church serving the people of God and humanity.

Conflict, odious behaviour, protest, misunderstanding and attempts at manipulation by both sides must give way to objective discussion and Christian debate.

The old Catholic unity must give way to a new open, discriminating unity with fresh judgement and new tasks in a way that preserves the Truth.

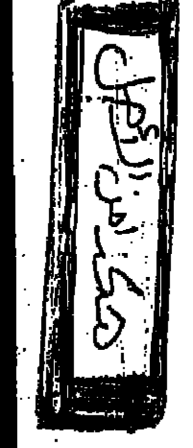
The Trier Congress is also a rehearsal for the 1971 Ecumenical Whitsun Gathering. The Lord's Community exists where Jesus Christ is present through two or three people, or a hundred or a thousand, who are gathered together in His name.

It is a place of thanksgiving, a place of thought, rethinking and repentance. It is a place where the whole essence of the Church suffers and fights, prays and dwells in the spirit of thanksgiving and repentance when challenged by the temporal.

If this happened in Trier, as fragmentarily as is common among us humans and contemporaries, there is a better chance of the ecumenical gathering succeeding. It depends more on this than the efforts of the ecumenical group.

Walter Dirks

(DEUTSCHES ALLGEMEINES SONNTAGSBLATT, 13 September 1970)



■ LITERATURE

Berlin is no loss to post-war writing

DO WRITERS NEED A NATIONAL POINT OF CONTACT?

For more than twenty years the Germans have been living in two German states. This is certainly no desirable state of affairs but it does have the advantage of being in congruence with reality.

To a great extent it also corresponds to the picture world opinion has formed of the Germans.

In these first few years of the seventies we are all basically saying goodbye to Bismarck's empire. Great things often happen quietly. Whether we are aware of it or not, the Reich of *Blut und Eisen*, blood and iron, is over.

We are bidding farewell to illusions, slowly breaking with views that we long cherished. At this moment of reorientation we should also consider one special problem connected with this – Berlin is no longer the capital of German literature.

I remember how painful that affected us at the time. At the beginning of the fifties we German intellectuals, regardless of political standpoint, all believed that there could not really be a vital, representative German literature without Berlin.

The dangers of a trend to provincialism were painted. We all believed that literature needed a metropolis to be significant. A glance across to France and Paris seemed to confirm this.

A look back to the role of Berlin in the twenties made this theory irrefutable. Everybody had their memories and pictures of the Prussian Academy of Arts, the Romanisches Café, the many publishing concerns, the hard years of conflict and the genius of Berlin's Jews.

Capital cities always present the right sociological conditions for a critical imagination. Important literature is always criticism – criticism of conditions in images and figures.

Today, twenty years on, this theory must be revised. We have to admit that out conjectures and fears of those times have not materialised.

At present we are experiencing in Germany the most unusual, perhaps unique situation of a literature of some standing existing even without a capital.

No longer the centre

For more than even twenty years Berlin has no longer been our political, social and intellectual centre and yet it cannot be said that post-war German literature has declined in importance.

This literature can of course be criticised but it could never be described as provincial. Writing today is better and more artistic than in the much glorified twenties.

Perhaps the authors at that time had more to say. They championed political programmes and theories and agitated. But the treatment of language and the art of writing is certainly at a higher level today. The loss of Berlin has not reduced literary quality.

That is a surprising and remarkable phenomenon. People should not serve up patent explanations too soon. I must also stress that I am speaking as a born Berliner who still feels part of the city in spite of living so long in the Federal Republic.

There is therefore more than surprise in my words – there is also some grief, some disappointment and a twinge of pain. After all everybody likes to remain faithful to his home town.



I should like to acknowledge that this isolated and divided city, forced to exist under complicated and artificial conditions, is indispensible, essential and incomparable.

I should like to say that Berlin is needed, that literature cannot flourish without it. But when I am honest, sober and sceptical – all good Berlin virtues · I have to admit that it can. That's the terrible thing about it.

It is difficult to discover the reasons for this. I confess that they are all unable to convince me completely. It can be said that literary life has moved to Munich, but this just is not true on closer examination.

Post-war German literature has not been as seriously affected by the loss of Berlin as one might have thought. Our literature is respectable enough without a capital. Twenty years of post-war German literature provide enough examples of that.

There may be a lot of artists living in Munich, or at least people who call themselves artists. But judging from the few important literary works to come from Munich in the past twenty years, there are not all that many.

Closer to the mark is the argument that the system of social communication has become so dense, perfect and complete because of technical developments that it does not really matter where anyone lives. Everybody is connected with everyone else. Television is one example.

But even the most perfect technology will never replace local colour, the feeling of the place, human proximity and conflict.

One thing is certain. The old concepts of the metropolis and the provinces as natural opposites are no longer valid. The view of society, reminiscent of Oswald Spengler, that the metropolis is the heart that pumps the blood and the provinces cultural backwoods eagerly and passively receiving this blood, is certainly out of date today.

Locality has become relatively unimportant in the age of technological super-organisation. The fact that a person is situated in Mainz, Baden-Baden or Gütersloh has little to do with what is called the era's spiritual climate. Culture can be everywhere. It is just as likely to be in Darmstadt as Berlin.

As far as literature is concerned, it can be seen that writers need a place to live, but that need not be the capital.

Heinrich Böll cannot be imagined without Cologne but his wide readership in Eastern Europe and his popular success in Russia shows that he is depicting the world.

Günter Grass wrote his best works in memory of his home town of Danzig, but his present breakthrough in Britain and America shows that Danzig was always more than just one city – it was a metaphor for the whole world.

The same is true for the works of Martin Walser, Siegfried Lenz and many of the younger writers. They live in various corners of the country, there is no spiritual centre in Germany any more, but it cannot be said that the work of these authors have lost any of their importance because of this.

The idea that all productive spirits must be congregated in a capital and that art can only result from direct friction and communication is no longer true. I wonder if it ever was true. French novelists used to flee Paris almost every time they wanted to write something serious.

One thing must be conceded – we have lost something very human and pleasant with the metropolis: literature's comradely character. The Gruppe 47 tried to replace this for a time. The Frankfurt Book Fair will once again try to show the wonderful illusion that literature in Germany is a public and sociable phenomenon.

But we all know it isn't. Writers in the Federal Republic today live rather isolated, spread throughout the country as they are. However I do not believe that this isolation necessarily proves harmful to literary production. After all a writer must always do his writing by himself.

Horst Krüger

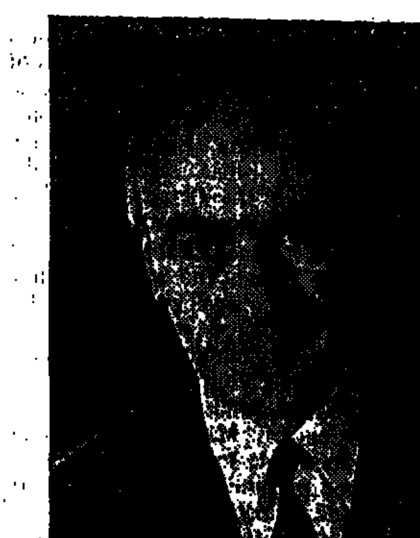
(DEUTSCHES ALLGEMEINES SONNTAGSBLATT, 6 September 1970)

Much Polish literature introduced to the West via German translations

Zbigniew Herbert, Marek Hlasko, Stanislaw Jerzy Lec, Iwaszkiewicz, Mrożek, Tadeusz, Nowakowski, Rózewicz, Witkiewicz and Bruno Schulz are names that are in the main difficult to pronounce but they have long been known in this country.

These Polish authors and many of their colleagues first appeared in the Western world in translations originating from the Federal Republic. Klaus Staemmler deserves special praise for his work. He has now written about this in the current issue of *Monat* that deals with *Poland – an End to Prejudice*.

Staemmler shows that the Federal Republic can be described as Polish literature's gate to the West. Between 1945 an 1965 there were 153 translations in the Federal Republic. In the corresponding period there were only 68 French translations of Polish works, sixty English and 96 Italian.



Karl Dedecius

The lead is plain. A look at the famous names listed in the opening paragraph shows that there is quality as well as quantity.

This pace-making has chalked up a success. After the German translation of Wladyslaw Stanislaw Reymont's novel *The Peasants* it found enough favour to win the Nobel Prize.

The translation figures in Eastern Europe are, not surprisingly, higher. 347 works have been translated in the German Democratic Republic, against the Federal Republic figure of 153.

But Staemmler has told us that in Eastern Europe there is a greater proportion of nineteenth century literature than in the West where translations are usually restricted to post-war works.

The first wave of translations was set off by the temporary end of the Cold War in 1956. There was a decline in the mid-sixties but Staemmler says that it now seems to have picked up again. He should know, he is one of the most eager translators of Polish works.

That is also true of the second important translator, Karl Dedecius, who, like Staemmler, is from Frankfurt.

Looking back over the history of Polish and German literature and its similarities, Dedecius writes, "The Poles, with self-irony, have made up a proverb about themselves: Whatever one says about the Poles, it's true. A sadly ironic proverb could be made up for the Germans: Whatever the Germans begin, boomerangs against them."

Mistrust is common. The translators who want to counteract this are always coming across it. Dedecius continues satirically, "When the interest in the art and literature of our Eastern neighbours becomes visible and fruitful as it is today because of the realisation that one of the causes of all historical mistakes is isolation, ignorance or misjudgement of others, this is the proof of political cunning, a propagandist manoeuvre or something similar."



Klaus Staemmler (Photos: Prhz)

An unquestionable argument against this follows: "The fact is that Germany has for centuries been one of the countries in the world most eager for translations. This interest is not a momentary fashion or a means to an end, artificially fostered by deceitful motives and, where possible, controlled by them."

Staemmler has registered an improvement in the relationship between the two countries: "The future effect of this will be that German readers get to know our neighbours better and will pick up books translated from Polish more often and with more interest. The supply is large enough."

And Staemmler and Dedecius have done most to make this supply large enough.

(Frankfurter Neue Presse, 9 September 1970)

■ THINGS SEEN

Mass-produced art remains too expensive for the masses

After five years of attracting ever-increasing sales it is now clear that mass-produced art has a firm place in the scheme of things for the art consumer. Up until the mid-sixties art lovers despised the mass production of works of art as opposed to the one and only genuine original, but now these feelings of scorn seem to have died down.

The workshop for graphic art has come into its own alongside the factory for mass-producing object art.

Looking at those workshops where an artist watches and supervises the series production of the work he has created it must be admitted that the manufacturing procedure is every bit as responsibly handled and "authentic" as at a printing firm which is producing a series of art prints.

One such workshop is that attached to the Alecto Gallery in London.

Worldwide acceptance of this new kind of art-for-all and the approval given it by artists who have "made it," have meant that mass produced works of art, a branch of the world of arts that is right up to date with the technological age, has pushed aside the original intentions when it first began.

Series production of works of art was originally intended to produce cheap copies for collectors who could not afford an original of a work of art. But in fact as time has gone by and methods of production have improved, and as the mass-produced articles have gained acceptance, this sphere of the art world has come to be a type of art in its own right.

It could mean that in time a new group of private collectors will spring up who turn their attention away from graphic art and concentrate far more on collecting the plastic arts.

A number of factors such as increased buying of *ars multiplicata*, its triumphant entry into an increasing number of galleries and mueseums and the growing number of exhibitions of private collections which are quite happy to include "conveyor-belt" art must mean that prices for the better examples will rise.

The industrial aspect of mass-produced art with everything capable of being reproduced ad infinitum has not only become a large part of modern plastic art, but has also taken a firm place in graphic art as well. For graphic art to hold its own against the ready attractions of its three-dimensional cousin it too has had to "go out among the people".

It is not merely by chance that now that series produced works have gone up in people's estimation works of graphic art have broken the bounds of strictly limited printings.

Mass-produced prints have an advantage over lithographs and etchings in that they can be reproduced time and time again without loss of quality.

Latest developments show a rather paradoxical change in the function of series produced art. Large printings and unlimited editions are designed to break the clique of rich art-lovers who corner the market in master works, but the "socialising" of art for the masses is limited in that the prices demanded are often inflated.

For instance prints by Hundertwasser are issued in 10,000 copies yet still fetch 300 Marks and German galleries agree to this price (The Munich Leonhard Gallery's silk-screen print of *Good Morning City*).

Cullen in Berlin placed a half-page advert in the Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung of the joint Wewerka-Diter Rot work known as *Maschinengraphik* for collectors to cut out and send to the artists to be signed for a fee of one hundred Marks.

This was intended mainly as a publicity stunt for a Wewerka and Rot exhibition opening in mid-September in Berlin.

The slogan "art for everyone", which cannot surely apply to works that cost more than one-hundred Marks is, now as ever, illusory.

One artdealer started off by making a loss, but managed to pull itself out of the bog by the hair by bowing to the latest accepted art convention of mass-production and found favour. It is the Heidelberg *edition tangente*.

Klaus Staeck, head of the Heidelberg, concern, had been hard at work for five years and specialised in the sphere of political art. He managed to do good business with series of works by young artists which were put on offer at six month intervals.

There were several works by Otmar Alt, Peter Sorge, Werner Nöfer and Axel Knopp. All of their prints have an asking price of well under the hundred-Mark level.

Vostell, Diter Rot, Bernard Schultze, Pfahler and Christo are in the group of artists who have "arrived" on this market.

Collectors who want to add to their collections on this market have to be quick. The more limited editions are quickly sold out. Most of the works appear in series of less than one hundred. After six months when the new series appears works remaining unsold from the previous series tend to become somewhat dearer.

About one year ago *tangente* produced a series that, despite its modest price, found little favour with collectors. The star piece of this collection was a zinc box covered with sulphur by Beuys, produced in an edition of two hundred. It is still available at its starting price of 1,100 Marks.

Other pieces from this collection are still available at their starting price, such as the plastic gnome covered in chocolate by Rot (320 Marks), *ein Atemobjekt* by Woseler (290 Marks), *ein Lichtobjekt* by Uecker (280 Marks) and a souvenir cathedral packed in plastic foil by Christo (110 Marks).

The gallery and supplier of editionised works of art based in Cologne and known as *Der Spiegel* has recently published a number of interesting works including a Mx Ernst series on wood and a combination work of six silk-screen prints and a plaster of Paris sculpture by George Segal.

The total cost of the whole edition is 5,500 Marks including the six-piece series of works 62 by 83 centimetres in size and the *Sleeping Girl* fragment.

Cost of the individual prints is 650 Marks and the album is available for 3,300 Marks. The sculpture (an edition of 125) costs 2,500 Marks.

This series by Segal is far more subtle and characteristic than one issued by Alecto at the beginning of 1970 with the framed plaster of Paris torso entitled *Girl on a chair* which now costs 7,000 Marks.

Further offers in the *Spiegel* catalogue include the nine series prints by Rupprecht Geiger prefaced by Heissenbüttel (95 copies at 1,800 Marks), six series prints by Fruhtrunk (edition of 125 at 1,800 Marks), eight silk-screen sprints in a cassette by Dieter Krieg (85 copies at 1,100 Marks).

Rosenbach editions do not, as their advertisement claims, "span the whole range of the art of our times". They have tried to bridge a gap between traditionally orientated offers (Bargheer's ten etchings *Klassische Stätten Italiens*, edition of forty at 980 Marks each), and the mystic colour of such as Calderara (series of prints in yellow, pink and blue, edition of twenty of each, at 120 Marks each).

Christian Herchenröder

(Handelsblatt, 8 September 1970)

Josef Albers' works of colour and vexation shown at Düsseldorf

For many artists Josef Albers' *Huldigung ans Quadrat* (Tribute to the Square) has become a tribute to Josef Albers himself. The significance of the former Bauhaus Professor from Dessau and Berlin for Op-Art is as great as that of Marcel Duchamp for Pop-Art.

He is a father-figure of the modernists and two generations of artists have learnt from him to see colours a new way. Albers' *Interaction of Colour*, a textbook of the psychology of colours and of "visual training", which he has dedicated to his many thousands of disciples, has become a moving force in Optical Art and Hard Edge.

At present there is an exhibition of Albers' works at the Düsseldorf Kunsthalle. It gives a retrospective look at the works of this grand old artist, a German-American now aged 82. Albers himself has made an active contribution to the exhibition.

It gives art-lovers a good opportunity to rethink the important role of Josef Albers in the modern art world.

This retrospective look at Albers' works involves two hundred and sixty paintings, gouaches, drawings, sketches and line drawings, all the distinct periods in the artist's creative life, starting with his early efforts dating from 1916, the series of line-cuts and wood-cuts entitled *Haus meiner Heimat*, and *Sandgrugen* (House in my Home Country and Sandpits).

Also included are the works he created during his Bauhaus days and his most modern works, the series in red, *Homage to the Square*.

In fact this exhibition corresponds largely to the large illustrated volume of Albers' works prepared in honour of his eightieth birthday in 1968 by Eugen Gomringer. The choice of his works is almost the same.

The only omissions are a series of works executed in his Bauhaus days. These are the *Glasbilder* (Glass Paintings). The reason they were left out is self-evident – the risk of transporting them! Luckily the exhibition is able to include one of the paintings on glass, created in 1925 and lent by the Städtisches Museum at Morsbroich Chateau. This is, so to speak, one representative of many such.

Werner Spiess, an admirer and expert of Albers' works of art selected a great number of the works to go on exhibition in conjunction with the artist himself at his studio in New Haven.

The others paintings are loans from the New York Museum of Modern Art as well as from Dutch and German galleries. It is a striking fact that very few of Josef Albers' works are owned by German galleries and museums.

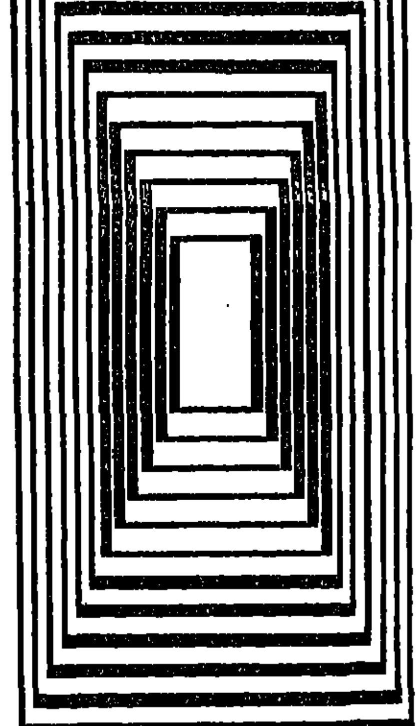
His pioneering work on visual concepts, which has had a profound effect on art in the twentieth century, was not recognised to any great extent in this country until recently when America saw the germination of the boom in Op-Art, kinetic art and Hard Edge painting.

One sure proof of this was seen at the *documenta IV* exhibition in Kassel in 1968. The exhibition was devoted largely to these movements in modern art and accordingly Josef Albers' works were given a special gallery of their own. Quite rightly so as he must be regarded as the mentor of these schools.

The organisers of the present exhibition in Düsseldorf have taken the basic disadvantage that the exhibition rooms in the Kunsthalle are designed for large-scale paintings and objects and turned it to their own and Albers' advantage.

His *Tribute to the Square* is multiplied on one of the massive walls. His series showing variations are crowded together on a wall so that all the variations can be viewed together and the visitors' eyes can produce their own variations on the varied themes. This acts as proof of Albers' theory that nothing provides an absolute and final solution. There are, he claims, only permanent changes. Partition walls divide the room and add an extra dimension, a scenic continuation of the geometric abstractions.

This exhibition succeeds in bringing out all the many aspects of Albers' works. In the more or less concrete pictures, which were quite possibly executed between 1915 and 1920 we can see the beginnnings of his squares concept.



'Introitus' by Josef Albers (Photo: Katalog)

He creates a picture within a picture with several painted frames surrounding the central action of the picture.

This concept becomes far more intense in Josef Albers' later works. It is designed to stimulate the way the person looking at the painting views it, in that it challenges him to see it a different way.

Albers said: "When I paint I think and see colour, first and foremost colour not as an accompanying factor to shapes and forms, but as colour in itself, in lasting, enduring inward movement, not only in its interaction with the colours next to it and interdependence with surrounding colours but as aggression."

This is his colour dynamism.

This colour dynamism makes up the "structural galaxy" of his graphic art form. The determining factor in these works is the area and volume of the illusory scaffolding of lines.

Barbara Catoir

(STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG, 9 September 1970)

■ MEDICINE

Automatic analysers give doctors the key to reliable diagnosis

It was five o'clock on an October afternoon when a thirteen-year-old boy was admitted to the casualty ward of a Paris hospital after an epileptic fit.

Hospital staff already know the young patient with the hospital file number 12,508. He has had to be treated for these terrible fits every four or five months since he was eight.

In his case the fits can be traced to a genuine epilepsy – one that is inherited. The genetic side of this is still obscure.

A electrograph of the child's brain impulses shows that the rhythm is not completely normal. But there is no trace of the convulsion potential characteristic of epilepsy.

Despite poor school performances the boy has an above-average intelligence quotient.

All the usual modern medicaments and courses of treatment have been used to try and free the boy of his complaint – but without success.

This time the doctor on duty tries out something new on his patient. Since his last fit the hospital has been equipped with a sequential multiple analyser (SMA), extremely modern equipment that analyses automatically a person's blood and serum.

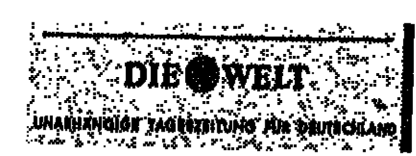
The equipment records 25 different pathological chemical values in the composition of the blood and checks abnormalities in the number and form of blood cells and discrepancies in protein remains.

Between one and, at most, three cubic centimetres of blood are taken from the patient as soon as possible. This quantity is enough for the quick test that gives an astonishingly informative picture of the patient's biochemistry.

The information given automatically by the analysor within half an hour in the form of a curve on a graph should shame the doctors who have been treating this patient as an epileptic for the past five years. The analyser proved that this diagnosis was lamentably wrong!

Of the twelve measurements recorded by the graph two, the calcium and phosphate contents in the blood, showed abnormalities. There was not enough calcium but too much phosphate.

This showed that the fits could never



have been caused primarily by epilepsy but should probably be traced back to the underfunctioning of four tiny glands located in pairs on either side of the thyroid gland.

These lentil-sized glands control the organism's calcium and phosphate metabolism – a very important function. Their over-functioning can lead to complaints in bone development while their under-functioning – often inherited – is frequently linked with muscular spasms or even fatal heart spasms.

The doctors immediately treated their young patient with calcium, vitamin D and a preparation to lower the dangerously high phosphate level. The anti-epileptic treatment was gradually reduced – an immediate stop was not advisable as the spasm mechanisms in the central nervous system had grown used to it in the course of time.

What had originally been thought to be epileptic fits disappeared after a few months of the new treatment, the curve on the brain impulse graph steadied to a normal level and the young patient also made excellent progress in his school work.

The complaint described here in such detail bears the medical name hypoparathyreoidism. Its biochemical character can easily be overlooked as it differs from that of a healthy person in two details only.

Many other complaints have considerably more complicated, though basically no less characteristic features with too much or too little glucose, urea, chloresterin, chloride, sodium potassium, protein, phosphor, the bile pigment bilirubin, the transaminates so important for the metabolism of the liver and countless other chemical substances with extremely complicated names.

Can all these laboratory tests really be carried out within minutes on a patient who comes to a consultant or to a hospital because of some disorder or other or perhaps only for a general check-up?

Can even the most experienced doctor judge the medical importance of the thousands of possible combinations of levels that are either too high or too low?

To demand this would be comparable to looking at a complicated key and immediately stating what lock it fitted in a large town.

Indeed the graph of biochemical characteristics produced by the automatic analyser has a surprising resemblance to the teeth of a key to a modern safety lock.

It is therefore no wonder that the "teeth" of the graph produced by the sequential multiple analyser are fed into a computer whose much fleeter electronic eye can read the information and classify it in millionths of a second.

At the recent Therapy Congress in Karlsruhe doctors were able to see how equipment of this type functions. The equipment supplied by the Technicon firm was not only there for viewing – doctors could also practise on themselves!

It was the doctors' and not the patients' blood that ran in rich red streams in Karlsruhe!

At intervals of less than a minute the equipment sucked in the labelled blood samples. Five doctors and nurses kept watch over the machine which was carefully protected against germs by means of plexiglass.

The blood samples – separated from each other by air bubbles – ran continuously through the maze of superfine artificial tubes and at intervals tiny drops were automatically forced into test t[...] where reagents were added.

Continuing on their way, the bl[...] samples pass through spectropho[...] meters, calorimeters, fluorimeters [...] countless other measuring instruments [...] an optical or electronic nature or [...] based on atomic absorption.

The red stylus of the measuring a[...]paratus slowly and faithfully records [...] biochemical characteristics revealing [...] biochemical composition.

Technicon's SMA process is [...] technical toy but a bitter necessity [...] age when the numbering of labor[...] tests on each hospital patient do[...] every three years and when rising c[...] shortage of technical staff and [...] refined pharmaceutic products ra[...] increasing number of problems for [...] medical care of the population.

In this age we have learnt that [...] problems can only be mastered [...] biochemical abnormalities, enzyme [...]ciencies, pathogenic dispositions and [...]ilar phenomena can be discovered and corrected as early as possible and at [...] stage where the patient does not [...] complain of any discomfort.

An increasing number of surveys [...] recent years has shown that many p[...] have biochemical irregularities with[...] knowing it and fall ill as a result.

A survey on 60,000 people undertaken in the region of Varmland, Sweden, showed that only five per cent of the population were threatened by irregularities of this type.

But a later test, based on more factors and conducted by the Mount Si[...] Hospital on 2,137 voluntary, "healthy" blood donors gave a figure of eighty [...] cent.

The greater the number of differ[...] measurements taken, the better chan[...] there is of coming across undiscovered complaints.

The special importance of the SMA system is that it enables not only more thorough, technically more accurate and speedier information on a patient's biochemistry but that it is also ten to twenty times cheaper.

A general examination to measure the 25 factors mentioned would cost at least 500 Marks under normal laboratory methods. The apparatus, that can also

Continued on page 9

Demand to permit abortion after a rape

Frau Emmy Diemer-Nicolaus, a Free Democrat member of the Bundestag, has demanded a change in the existing abortion law.

She says that the present situation under which abortion is allowed only when it is necessary to avoid any risk to the life or physical or mental health of the pregnant woman is not adequate.

The operation must also be allowed, she demands, when the pregnancy results from a criminal act. The pregnant woman should be allowed to make her own decision in a case such as this.

Frau Diemer-Nicolaus urged that advisory centres should be set up as a help for those women affected. These centres should give help involving finances, social welfare and family.

These centres should also give psychological care and make it plain to women that abortion is not a trifle, even from the medical point of view, but an operation that can have serious consequences under certain circumstances.

(Hannoversche Presse, 2 September 1970)

Diabetes centres aid pregnant women to bear healthy children

Infant mortality among the children of diabetic mothers is linked basically with the treatment prescribed for the mother. If the diabetic expectant mother is given intensive care throughout her pregnancy the mortality figure for the critical week after the birth is only 5.3 per cent.

If control of the metabolism is not so intensive, the perinatal mortality rate is 69 per cent. This figure includes dead births and miscarriages that will not occur if the diabetes is carefully controlled.

These figures were recently compiled by a team of doctors in Düsseldorf University's Medical Hospital and Children's Hospital and published in the *Medical Weekly* (Volume 95, page 1747).

They show clearly that the treatment of diabetic expectant mothers at diabetes centres is extraordinarily successful.

Not enough people in this country realise how necessary these centres are from the point of view of treatment. The results of treatment of diabetic mothers outside of these centres have been disappointing.

If they can be improved by training the expectant mother and giving doctors intensive further training in the subject, it is essential to set up more of these centres to take care of the mother, especially in the final weeks of pregnancy.

Because of the general increase in diabetes and the unimpaired fertility of diabetic women (achieved through good treatment) doctors are coming into increasing contact with diabetic women who are pregnant.

A child developing in the womb of a diabetic mother is threatened by a number of complications by metabolic disorders, the low level of blood sugar, the inadequate purification of the mother's urine and vascular damage typical of diabetes.

There is often placental insufficiency, affecting the exchange of substances between mother and child. In cases of this type a Caesarian operation is necessary, though not until the 38th week if possible.

The Düsseldorf doctors' study plainly indicated the importance of starting treatment at an early enough stage. The majority of miscarriages occurred with patients who had not been previously treated in the centres.

The malformations of the heart or skeleton occurring in 8.2 per cent of the 159 live births were mainly recorded among the children of mothers who had not been subject to intensive care.

The perinatal mortality figures among the 71 mothers with a well controlled diabetes demonstrated best what can be achieved by a good metabolic control. The 1.4 per cent rate lay below the 2.5 to three per cent among mothers with a healthy metabolism.

The higher perinatal mortality figure of 5.6 per cent for pregnant women under intensive care can be explained by the fact that their metabolism could not always be completely stabilised despite the expert treatment given.

The mortality rate of the mothers themselves is astonishingly low at 0.6 per cent – only one death among the 145 diabetics of the 168 pregnancies treated.

Insulin must be used in the treatment of pregnant diabetics as the oral antidiabetic drugs do no release this hormone in sufficient quantities from the pancreas. During the pregnancy the mother needs more insulin.

An older patient who had already given birth to three dead children was able to bear a living child after switching to insulin and intensive care.

Pregnancies are not only threatened by the already diagnosed diabetes. When the diabetes has not produced any symptoms and has not been recognised it is just as dangerous. Early diagnosis of latent diabetes in pregnant women is therefore especially important.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 9 September 1970)

■ WORLD OF LEARNING

Research Community publishes 74-point list of priorities

Fifty years ago, on 30 October 1920, the Emergency Association of German Science, today's Research Community, was founded in the Berlin State Library.

This is sufficient reason to pay close examination to the recently published report for 1969, especially the list of priorities to be taken up in a special programme that will in future include 74 points of main emphasis.

Some of the sixteen new points included reflect the scientific, technological, social and political problems that will be of decisive importance in the future.

One of these important new points is population geography. This is one of the key problems of the future in view of the rapid growth in the world's population, the migration from the country and depressed areas and the increasing density of population in conurbations.

What are the results of the increasing depopulation of various areas? What are the critical densities of the various economic systems? What trends can be observed in the domestic migration to conurbations?

These are only some of the questions that concern researchers working in this branch. They will also try to improve their methods and develop them further in order to come to grips with these problems.

Political, social and economic developments in Africa and Asia increase the urgency of other fields of proposed research. Material on the old civilisations in these areas must be secured.

Archaeologists, linguists, orientologists, theologians, geographers, musical ethnologists and other specialists are to collect information on a number of expeditions and bring to safety items that would otherwise be threatened with destruction.

Other priority projects are devoted to the most relevant present-day problems of chemistry. Chemical and industrial technology from space to reactor projects are working under extreme conditions to an ever-increasing extent.

But how does material act under extreme pressures and extreme temperature? What molecular and atomic processes occur? Can it be used in the construction of high-temperature fuel cells?

Answers to these questions often depend on the development of new apparatus and its later use within the framework of a new priority programme.

In the field of organic chemistry the synthesis of macromolecular natural materials and biological substances is gaining in practical interest.

The synthesis of insulin, or its opposite, glucagon, or the artificial production of the polynucleotide that played a role in deciphering the genetic code are only the beginnings of a course that might lead to the development of artificial genes. A new priority programme will also deal with these problems.

It is astounding that semi-conductor electronics has only just been included in the priority research programme. Perhaps this is due to the fact that industry has always concentrated on it.

University research is now to be encouraged so that industry will in future have enough new men with an expert training.

Can sound waves cause fatigue? This question is important for aeroplane construction. It is already an established fact unfortunately that sound waves in the form of noise can disturb human beings and cause fatigue.

In two other programmes it is the water not air that concerns scientists. They



plan to use mathematical and analogic techniques to solve the problem of hydrological construction.

A new hydrological atlas of the Federal Republic will help solve various questions of marine and canal economy.

The priority programme will also ensure that constructors no longer have to depend on chance solutions in future but will be able to find their solutions on the basis of computerised and calculated "intuition aids".

The formation of theory and development of methods in the field of linguistics will also be made easier in future with the help of a computer and data-processing equipment.

(DIE WELT, 5 September 1970)

Continued from page 8

rented, does the same job for a price between ten and 25 Marks, experts estimate.

Apart from the saving of time, this gives doctors the chance to keep patients under constant survey. This biochemical monitoring at short intervals can record even the tiniest variations. It can continually follow the development of the biochemical measurements.

SMA does not give diagnoses but the method does give doctors an almost sure-fire system that rules out most mistakes.

It is understandable that a new method will meet with opposition from doctors who place great store on tradition.

Systems of this type have already been installed at almost fifty hospitals in the Federal Republic, but a large number of doctors are afraid that medical technology will gain the upper hand and are reluctant to use the method.

But can doctors today rely on their intuitive power of diagnosis and order perhaps only two or three biochemical measurements from the laboratory and ignore the other score?

Both hospital doctors and general practitioners have asked this question. In Esslingen for example a group of general practitioners has decided to use equipment of this type for their own and their patients' benefit. Diagnosis will be both speedier and cheaper.

But the Medical Insurance Association and the Medical Chamber have already vetoed the proposal.

Anyone returning from Karlsruhe deeply impressed can only shake his head unbelievingly at this news. Once again it is a question of selfish professional considerations and shortsightedness.

Dr Foerster, the moving power behind the Esslingen group, has spoken of Luddites and pointed to the example of Hauptmann's *Weavers*.

(DIE WELT, 8 September 1970)



Lower Saxon Premier Alfred Kubel was accompanied by two Russians when he opened the Hanover machine tool fair. Several Soviet delegations visited not only this exhibition but also a number of manufacturers. Neither fact was a direct consequence of the Bonn-Moscow Treaty of 12 August.

This is a misconception, mixing cause and effect. It would be far truer to say that the Treaty of Moscow was signed because Russian industrialists were already showing this kind of interest in the Federal Republic's industry. Economic factors strongly influenced the Russians in their decision to sign.

The Soviet Union and the other countries of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (Comecon), the organisation which is the economic counterpart of the Warsaw Pact, have gone to great pains in the past couple of years to achieve the aims they set themselves economically speaking.

They would not have been able to overcome the difficulties arising without increasing their imports from those countries which they scorn and often malign because they have a capitalistic economic system.

This will continue to apply in the years to come. The Soviet Union and most other Comecon countries are forced to import sections of plant for new factories from the countries of the West.

The East Bloc countries, however, refuse loans from the West in freely convertible currencies such as US dollars, pounds sterling and Marks, and prefer to deal by means of suppliers' credits which are covered by guarantees from the State government in the country of sale.

The past couple of years have shown moreover that the Federal Republic's Eastern neighbours have been finding it difficult to pay immediately for the machinery and plant that they have bought from the countries of the West.

They have often failed to earn sufficient foreign exchange in free currencies by their exports to the West to pay for the goods they want to buy from the West.

These purchases from the West may be paid for immediately or payment my be deferred, probably for several months.

■ COMMERCE

Communist Bloc countries maintain silence on plans for West-East trade

Trade between the German Democratic Republic and the Federal Republic may be regarded as a typical example of dealings between the communist East and the free West.

Though this trade is described by the GDR as "foreign trade" it is carried out under special conditions not necessarily applying to the GDR's other trade agreements.

These conditions often arouse a certain amount of jealousy among the other members of Comecon.

There is in operation a swing overdraft between the two countries which can work both ways, but which in recent times has had little significance for the Federal Republic since exports from this country including West Berlin have exceeded our imports from the German Democratic Republic regularly by several hundred million Marks every year.

The GDR on the other hand took this into account and allowed its total deficit in trading with the West to accumulate in the Federal Republic. As a result the financial liabilities to suppliers in the Federal Republic and Berlin have mounted up to around 1.3 thousand million Marks according to the Economic Affairs Ministry in Bonn.

The figure quoted by sources in industry is between 1.5 thousand million and 1.6 thousand million Marks. Of this about four hundred million Marks is covered by the interest-free swing overdraft system.

The rest is split up into middle-term supplier's credit with repayment dates up to 1975 or beyond and short-term repayment schedules of between ninety days and one year. Naturally purchasers in the German Democratic Republic must pay interest on this credit.

These interest rates are between eleven

Hannoversche Allgemeine

and twelve per cent on the short-term loans and thus correspond to the rates generally charged by banks.

This spring certain anxieties arose on this score but they have since abated. In the past few months the German Democratic Republic has succeeded in raising its level of exports so much that they are now at roughly the same level as the trade in the opposite direction.

The firms taking part in the Leipzig autumn fair have generally speaking had to stop and think whether it is likely that trading with the GDR and other countries of the communist bloc will continue to increase at such a sharp rate as it has recently.

Though the Bonn government is optimistic that this is indeed the case research institutes and experts from various companies involved are viewing the future far more cautiously.

There is no denying that the realisation has spread in socialist countries that increased trading with the West is directly proportional to increased sales to the West.

The lapse of time between recognising a fact and acting upon it is longer in countries with a planned economy than elsewhere.

In addition to this companies in the GDR and other communist countries are hindered in that they cannot make free decisions about investments and cannot finance their investments to any large degree by means of capital loans.

Their lot is far harder than that of companies in this country which can expand their production and alter their methods in order to fit in with conditions obtaining on the markets.

This means, as far as trade with the German Democratic Republic is concerned that the financial liabilities that have been mounting up until now will not increase any further if all is well. But this does mean that exports from the Federal Republic and West Berlin must only increase by a modest ten per cent or so and no longer by as much as twenty or even thirty per cent.

The GDR must also increase its trade with other countries by no more than the average of its total foreign trade, so that its share of trade with individual countries and groups of countries remains at the same ratio.

This signifies that if trade with the other East Bloc countries were to increase by more than this average there would only remain for the other industrial countries of the West, including the Federal Republic, a smaller share of the GDR's total foreign trade.

The German Democratic Republic does three-quarters of its trading with the other nations of the Communist Bloc.

The Economic Affairs Ministry in Bonn is of the opinion that the German Democratic Republic is willing and able to keep pace with imports by exporting as much. Experts from industry in this country doubt this.

They point to what they saw at the Leipzig trade fair where many buyers were put off because East German manufacturers were not able to fulfill all their requirements.

There may be some indication at the Hanover machine tools fair about what state German Democratic Republic industry is in since the GDR is strongly represented there. Supplies of machine tools seem to be about forty per cent higher this year than last.

The "people's own companies" themselves are responsible for letting the Western world know what they can supply now and what they will be able to supply in the future. But these companies and the officials who act as their spokesmen are very reticent about these facts and figures. In addition machine tools are only one aspect of industry even though an important one.

The difficulties which the GDR is experiencing in utilising and exploiting the help the country's industry has been given by the Federal government is shown by the fact that the GDR is searching for ways of exporting larger quantities of agricultural raw materials to this country.

Trading in agricultural raw materials is certainly uncommon between two large industrial nations. Nevertheless supplies of agricultural produce of this nature make up the most significant of GDR exports to this country.

Hans Dieter Klee

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 10 September 1970)

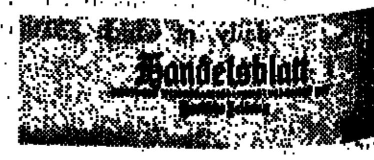
Fewer orders placed are a warning signal

The drop in the number of new orders placed with Federal Republic industry in July is an unmistakeable warning signal. It shows the beginnings of the downward grade of the economy, which has been predicted for such a long time but which has so far remained to be seen.

The biggest and most significant drop in incoming orders during July was in the capital investment goods section. This means that this country's tendency towards heavy investments, which has been the backbone of the economic boom, is beginning to ease off.

As orders from abroad for capital investment goods have dropped by more than eleven per cent compared with the same month last year it is obvious that in the phase of the economy which we have now entered revaluation of the Mark is beginning to take far greater effect.

We have obviously reached the end of



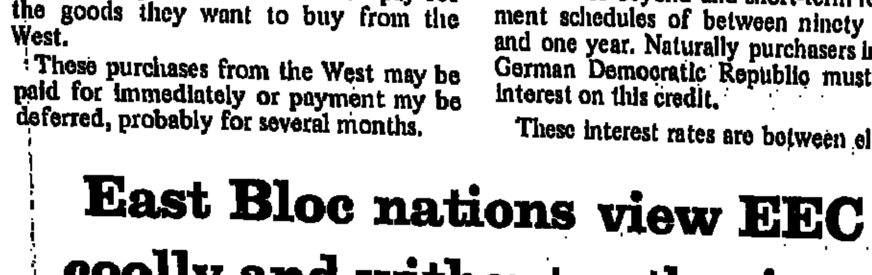
that period where manufacturers of capital investment goods in this country could charge higher prices for their wares on the export markets, justifying this move by pointing to rising production costs.

Fears that the competitiveness of our industry on the international market would be jeopardised by rising costs and prices were not exaggerated as we can now see.

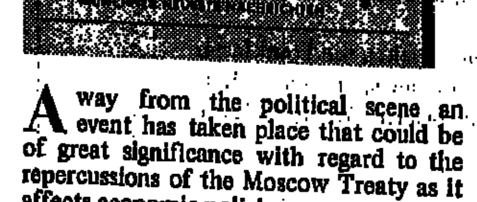
It would be a bad mistake to overlook the significance of these facts and figures for the trade unions. They are manifestly endangering the jobs of the men they represent by making exaggerated wage demands.

Up till now industrialists have been able to cushion the effect of this and gain some consolation from full order books — but no longer.

(Handelsblatt, 3 September 1970)



East Bloc nations view EEC coolly and without enthusiasm



Away from the political scene an event has taken place that could be of great significance with regard to the repercussions of the Moscow Treaty as it affects economic policies.

At a session of the UN Commission on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) in Geneva the East Bloc countries — with the exception of Rumania — severely attacked the European Economic Community (EEC). They claim to see discriminating action against third party countries in certain decisions taken by the EEC, and are critical of the Common Market agricultural policy in particular.

They are deeply concerned that the extension of the Community to include Great Britain and the other applicant countries will only add weight to those tendencies which they consider dangerous and undesirable.

The disinclination of Eastern Bloc countries towards the EEC has not been shown so openly so often in recent times, but it never disappeared entirely.

Even at the signing of the Moscow Treaty it was noticeable that there was never any mention of the East Bloc and the EEC burying the hatchet. The question of extending the Six to ten member countries has always been a thorn in the flesh of the Russians.

Great Britain, by her entry, would be strengthening the position of the Federal Republic in the Common Market, the Russians claimed. This was despite the fact that other countries considered Britain's entry into the EEC would act as a counterweight against the position of Bonn.

The East Bloc nations, it seems, could not think up a better pretext for gibing.

Now that the Treaty of Moscow has been signed it seems likely that the attitude and tactics of the East Bloc will change, but the Common Market must be prepared to remain under fire from those quarters.

The French will be the first to get a taste of this at the Paris meeting of the Franco-Soviet "Grand Commission" which deals with bilateral cooperation.

France is again concerned about its relationship with Great Britain, it is no longer opposing Britain's entry into the European Common Market and of course is itself a member of the EEC. At the moment it would seem to be a European pulse on which the Soviet negotiators can put their finger.

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 5 September 1970)

■ ENGINEERING

27 nations exhibit latest in machine tools at Hanover

On the fairground in Hanover the international machine tool exhibition took place between 6 and 15 September. At this, the largest exhibition of industrial machinery and machine tools in the world 1,304 companies from 27 countries showed more than ten thousand precision tools of all kinds. The largest contingent was from the Federal Republic with 777 firms displaying their wares. Sweden came second with 102 firms represented, followed by Italy with 72, Great Britain with seventy and France who sent 68 companies. The German Democratic Republic was represented by exhibitors.

Today machines play a greater part than ever in our lives and are so important and commonplace that their role could not have been predicted even a few years back.

They are constantly in use all around us particularly since the advent of the internal combustion engine and the increased popularity of household labour-saving gadgets.

Strangely enough one question that we would find it difficult to answer precisely is: what is a machine?

Before the industrial revolutions all over the world the term "machine" existed and one German dictionary, the *Reales Staats-, Zeitungs und Conversations-Lexikon* defined a machine as "an artificial construction or instrument, which in war, in the theatre and on other occasions is used as a means to a definite end".

Nowadays with machines in use for every conceivable purpose this definition is way out of date. Today the machine can be defined as a mechanical construction which translates the power and forces of nature and makes them serviceable to man to support or replace human effort.

But even this is not a totally satisfactory definition of the idea of a machine. Probably those who have stated that it is a vain pursuit to try to find a universal definition of the machine are right. It is far more useful to consider what a machine does and can be made to do than what it is.

When this is considered one type of machine immediately comes to the fore — the machine tool. This is after all the mother of all other machines and without the machine tool there would be no machinery.

Not a lot has changed in one way from the early days when machinery was constructed by means of hammers, saws, planes, drills and files. All these tools are still used but instead of being manipulated by the human hand they are now operated by the most refined machinery.

In many branches of industry machine tools are the most common and most widely used machines of all, for instance in the metalworking industry.

In practically every modern well-equipped company there are lathes, power drills, planing machines, grinding machines and milling machines, that is to say predominantly machines for cutting and working metals.

There is another category of machines, that are not to do with metal-cutting but form and shape metal pieces by pressure, such as steamhammers and presses.

The machines of machines are the backbone of the rapidly progressing process of mechanisation and industrialisation. The status of a nation in the industrial world depends to a great extent on the skill and inventive genius of its manufacturers of machine tools.

Demands from industry for new machines to tackle a new problem of production or to speed up a production process or turn out more accurately engineered items are directed at the manufacturers of machine tools.

There are two different outcomes to this. Firstly there is a demand for machine tool manufacturers to make an ever increasing number of highly specialised machines for one particular purpose in one branch of industry. This involves a cut in the rationalisation of the machine tool manufacturing process since such a specialised item cannot be mass-produced. This means that the task of the machine tool manufacturer is that much more difficult than for manufacturers of other industrial goods.

Secondly the manufacturer of machine tools must be constantly up-to-date with the latest developments in most if not all sectors of industry, so that he can have as many outlets for his produce as possible.

One of the most important moves in this direction is without doubt the advent of electronics in the machine tool industry.

Machine tool production is being improved all the time. Each new machine tool trade fair shows great new developments, many of which are astonishing and incredible.

The days of the workman in the factory at his lathe or milling machine, operating his one piece of machinery alone and constantly adjusting the item being produced and having to be on hand all the time to supervise the machine tool he was operating are on the way out.

Today there are many wonders of technology that take these responsibilities away from the workman altogether and remove the human element. New machine tools do everything, including complicated measuring and even supervising themselves.

For this all the available relays offered by the world of electronics have to be used as well as mechanical and electrical controls.

Machines are now being produced that can be used for several different purposes and modern plant often uses a conveyor belt which takes items to be manufactured past a series of machine tools each of which performs a different job.

Already developments have gone even further than this and the latest attraction is a number of numerically controlled machine tools which perform their jobs when programmed by a magnetic recording tape.

It is not only the capabilities, versatility and automation of machine tools that has made great strides forward in recent times. The outward appearance of them has changed a great deal.

When the German poet Heinrich Heine was visiting an England deep in the industrial revolution in 1837 and was confronted by a new world dominated by machinery for the first time he wrote: "This artificial conglomeration of wheels, rods, cylinders and thousands of tiny hooks, cogs and teeth moves almost in a passionate writhing and fills me with deepest horror."

In fact it was not so long ago that the usual machine tool was just as Heine saw it, black and oily, baring its guts to the world, with every grinding tooth and cog exposed. As they did their work the machines seemed to be alive and almost proud of their oily, grinding power.

There was not a trace of beauty — they seemed just infernal machines well suited to dark, Satanic mills. They were ugly, without refinement or subtlety and looked even barbaric.

Even those that had been designed by someone with an eye for the aesthetic who had lamented his fate at having to produce a monstrosity but tried to brighten up the finished work with some stylish beading or other ornamentation looked like a savage with a flower behind his ear!

How different it all is today. None of the ugly oiliness is to be seen. No longer are the interiors exposed to the world which is abominated by them. Everything is decked in finery, or at least covered in.

The various controls, regulators, levers, handles and wheels have been replaced by a control panel with brightly coloured knobs and buttons and control lights.

The operator of the modern machine tool is not a man in greasy overalls with a spanner in his hand but virtually a white-collar worker who sits at a desk-like affair, master of all he surveys. His "work-bench" looks if anything most like a piece of contemporary furniture.

It is smooth and has a rather beautiful line and is available in a sober but attractive grey or perhaps lime green!

Is it not astonishing that there should be an attempt to make machine tools, purely functional and utilitarian objects look attractive? Of course there are rational reasons for this.

For one thing it would be senseless to build a machine that operated on precision lines with great accuracy and leave its works open to the atmosphere to collect dust and dirt and be liable to corrosion. It is only sense to cover in the works as much as possible.

In addition to this the dangers of an industrial accident are greatly diminished.

And of course it is well known nowadays that an attractive place to work is beneficial to the worker and helps to boost productivity and worker-management relations.

For these three reasons it is considered worth-while making machine tools look beautiful and in addition of course it is easier to sell an item that looks good as well as working efficiently.

Perhaps there is even a deeper motivation to this trend. Is it not perhaps psychologically better for a worker to be able to consider that he is in control of the machine and not that his machine is controlling him and does not a bright, clean, smooth line help to bolster this impression?

For years machine operators have been feeling that they are the servants of their machines, feeding them, answering their every need, looking after them and having to arrange their working day to fit the whims and rhythms of the machine.

It is one of the blessings of the technological age that the machine has reverted to its true position. It is no longer in command of human lives. It now has to react to human will. And so the machine has to please its operator, which is why it is now so much more attractive.

Hans Roeper

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 8 September 1970)

Import trade fair is huge success

The eighth imports fair *Partner des Fortschritts* (Partners in Progress) has proved its worth as a specialised trade fair according to the ADB trade fairs committee.

Next year it is expected that there will be an even larger contingency from African and Asian industrial nations. This year the leading contributor from Asia was Japan.

According to the ADB the exhibitors were every bit as pleased by the fact that buyers came to the fair as they were by the numbers of orders that were taken. Large stores, importers and the mail-order houses made up the bulk of the fair's visitors.

This fair is likely to prove to the retailer in future years that it is a suitable market for buying.

(DIE WELT, 1 September 1970)



■ AVIATION

Millions poured into aircraft design

AVIATION INDUSTRY MUST STAND ON ITS OWN FEET

In days gone by names such as Junkers, Dornier, Messerschmitt and Heinkel were world-famous, symbols of the splendour and pioneer spirit of the German aircraft industry.

Even when the abbreviations Ju, Do, Me and He came to sound more foreboding — during the war — there could still be little doubt about the leading position occupied by German aero engineering.

From the end of the war until the early sixties a number of firms bearing these once-famous names continued to lead a dwarf vegetable existence, kept alive only by government grants.

Obstinate dwarfs they were too, basking in their former splendour and agreeing only after government pressure to set about merging into larger units and adapting financially and technologically to an age long since characterised by the gigantic features of the American and Soviet aerospace industries.

The key factor in the aviation industry in this country since the war has been its almost total dependence on Defence Ministry contracts. In view of the starting point in 1945 this was, perhaps, inevitable.

By threatening financial consequences the government was, of course, able to insist on a minimum of mergers but the disadvantages outweighed the advantages.

On the one hand protection from foreign competition was the death of any kind of commercial outlook, on the other sudden changes in military requirements caused order book gaps that just could not be filled elsewhere.

As recently as three years ago the entire industry was plagued by rumours of mass dismissals. And as manufactures under licence, sub-contracts and components were the industry's bread and butter the initial prospects of independent development and comprehensive independent production programmes were severely limited.

These problems by no means only affected the people immediately concerned. The progress of the aerospace industry, a progress indicator par excellence, is of vital concern for all modern industrial countries.

The layman cannot even begin to imagine the extent of its fallout — its by-products for the economy and technological development as a whole. It is indirectly responsible not only for electronic data processing but also for many additions to the motor car, the washing machine and maybe even for the new synthetic material in the children's room.

The situation is now more stable, though by no means all question marks have been erased. The Federal government's annual report for 1968/69 was the first to contain an outline of projected expenditure for 1970 to 1975.

It provided for expenditure by the end of 1974 of roughly 11,670 million Marks on the aerospace industry: 9,160 million on military developments, 1,530 million on space research and 980 million on civil aviation research and development.

The goal is for the Industry to participate in technically demanding an financially promising projects and so become less dependent on public money.

Optimistic forecasts are made regarding the number of people employed in the aerospace industry (at present 50,000 in this country as opposed to twice as many in France, three times as many in Britain and roughly 1,300,000 in the United States).

By the end of this five-year period production figures are to be far more substantial than beforehand, partly as a result of the initial run of short-haul VEF 614s, a largely German development, but mainly due to the Franco-Federal Republic A 300 B airbus, which as far as the industry in this country is concerned has meant the breakthrough to civilian production and international standards.

The large proportion of government expenditure destined for military use is alas in line with comparable figures for other countries. It includes items that civil aviation would list as servicing and the like.

What is more, plans for the multi-role combat aircraft (MRCA) have provided certain spin-off for the development of commercial short- or vertical take-off — a by-product by which the planners set great store.

An industry that has been responsible for pioneer work in the field objectively the government having allocated so far towards civilian development.

The government, confronted by a number of uncertain factors, would be well-advised to wait until next year before coming to a decision. In 1971 a commission will report to the government on the prospects of civilian vertical take-off aircraft.

The importance that must be attached to the civilian wing of the industry is underlined by the expectation of a further employment gap in 1971 and 1972.

This recession will be caused by the phase-out of a number of military projects together with uncertainty about orders and expenditure cuts expected on the MRCA, for instance.

This is unfortunate and the industry is understandably upset by the idea, much though it is taken by the five-year development programme as a whole.

Even so, there can be no denying the truth of Defence Minister Helmut Schmidt's rejoinder that the Ministry of Defence does not exist to ensure employment for an entire industry.

There will no doubt be discussion enough of the government's support for the establishment of two, at the most three, European concerns to compete with the American and Russian giants. The industry in this country is not interested, though of course it may not have the last word.

There are a number of indications that the view current in the Ministry of Economic Affairs is the correct one. Either this country's aviation industry flourishes in international partnership or, so the argument runs, it will hardly be worthy of the name.

Uwe Engelbrecht

(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 2 September 1970)

Frankfurt listed high on world's busiest airports

Frankfurter Neue Presse

Following the annual general meeting of the holding company that operates Frankfurt's Rhine-Main airport an enormous package of new plans, old figures, current and forthcoming projects and a variety of reports was made available to the press. The company reported on what happened in 1969, what has been going on in 1970 and what can be expected to happen in the next few years.

Airport director Dr Kurt Ivan Laun began by analyzing traffic statistics and announcing that last year's eight million-plus passengers put Frankfurt ahead of Tokyo and Detroit among the fifteen busiest commercial airports in the world.

He expected the 1970 figures to be between 9.2 and 9.4 million, or a further increase of fifteen to seventeen per cent.

Airport director Rudolf Lange dispelled misgivings that Frankfurt might as a result of the proliferation of intercontinental connections forfeit its position as the hub of domestic traffic, particularly now that Lufthansa plan to centre many domestic flights on Hanover.

"Despite rumours to the contrary," he commented, "we have enough space for additional domestic connecting flights at Rhine-Main." Lufthansa have no intention of cutting down on their connecting services to and from Frankfurt.

The largest present contributor to the growth in traffic is foreign traffic, in particular IT packages. Frankfurt is also gaining added importance as a catchment basin for international ad hoc charter traffic and US military charter flights, which between them accounted for roughly 1.3 million passengers during the year under review, putting Frankfurt ahead of Palma de Majorca, Gatwick and Copenhagen.

The exchanges of new flight rights with the United States has become more infrequent but changes in the timetable are due mainly to additions to existing routes. In 1969 the number of flight movements increased by six per cent to 177,000, 81 per cent of which were regular flights.

Herr Lange made a more easily appreciable point when mentioning the time it takes to clean out a Jumbo jet. More than 360 ashtrays alone take 45 to fifty minutes. Ten cleaning operatives manage a jumbo in an hour.

As soon as more jumbos arrive at Rhine-Main the 663 self-propelled vehicles, 1,921 trailers and airport equipment worth a total of 34.5 million Marks as of 1 August 1970 will be fully occupied in servicing the customers.

In summer 1971 TWA fly a Boeing 747 to Frankfurt, Lufthansa inaugurate a Jumbo run to Tokyo and Condor fly Jumbo to Majorca. Starting this winter Lufthansa run a daily flight to Hamburg to give the North German port a Jumbo link with New York.

Board director Erich Becker dealt in detail with the new Western terminal. Although the project was costed at 650 million Marks in 1969 a present estimate is that 725 million will be needed.

(Frankfurter Neue Presse, 2 September 1970)

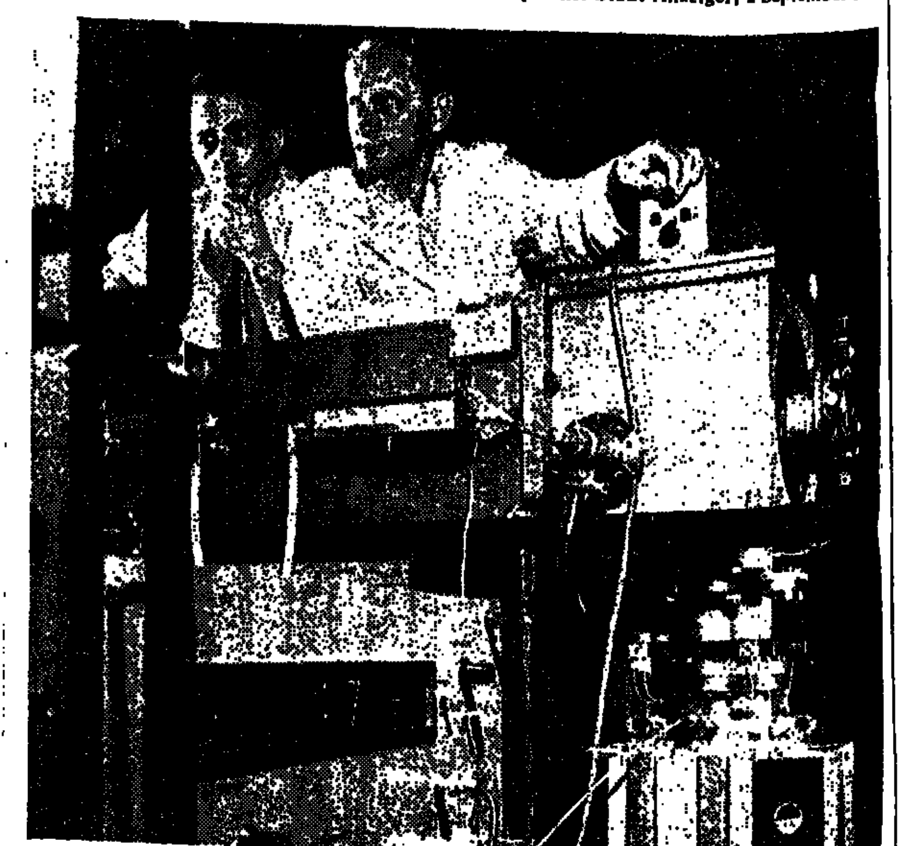
Hotel rooms booked by computer

Express Reservations Space Bank, an American Express subsidiary that has just opened in Frankfurt, expects electronic worldwide reservation of hotel accommodation to catch on fast.

At present 55 hotels in this country and 2,250 all over the world are linked to the system. A further fifty in this country will join them in the coming months.

The main users of this reservation system, which according to manager Peter H. Eberschweiler cost seventy million dollars to develop, are still businessmen but it is hoped that travel and tourist agencies will soon follow suit.

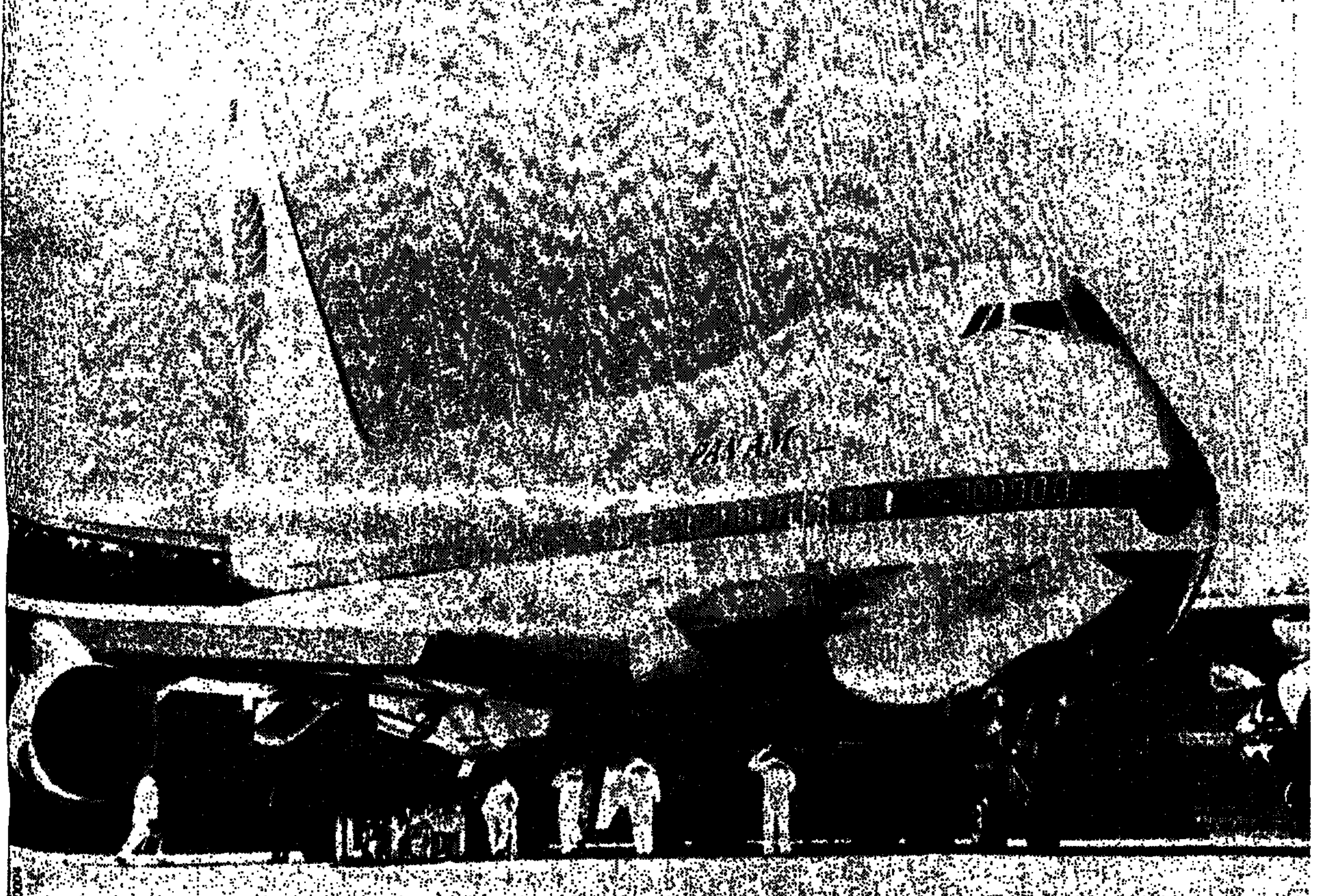
(DIE WELT, 8 September 1970)

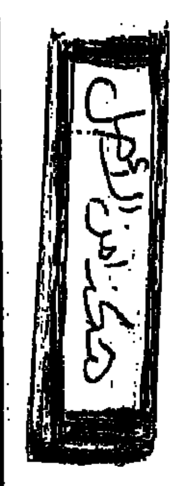


The world's most accurate clock

The world's most accurate clock, a nuclear timepiece in Brunswick, loses or gains a mere second in 100,000 years. This precision has made possible a more accurate definition of the second: the length of time it takes caesium atoms to oscilate 9,192,631,770 times.

(Photo: Siemens)





TOURISM

Imaginative efforts to increase this country's tourist industry

Holidaymakers from the Federal Republic were by no means stingy this year, at least not those who took their holidays abroad. According to figures prepared by the Bayerische Vereinsbank money spent on holidays abroad was 25 per cent more than in the previous year, approximately 10 thousand million Marks in all.

This gives a sort of 'tourist deficit because foreign tourists visiting this country only brought with them approximately four thousand million Marks.

But this 'deficit' is not a cause of alarm. Like other major industrial countries such as the United States, we have learned in the course of the past ten years that the balance between travellers who bring money in and the recipient country's payments out is passive during a travel boom, and that this balance does nothing but grow greater.

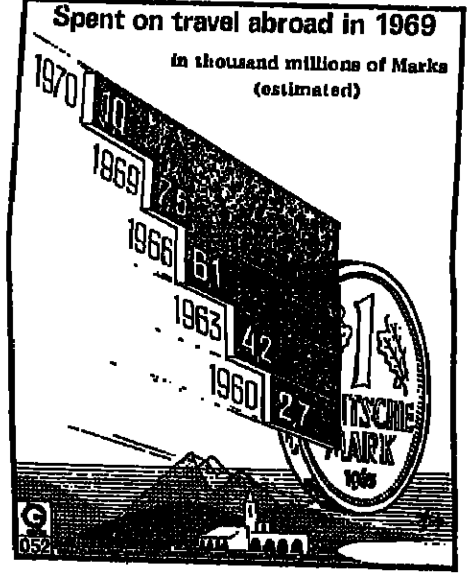
However, a by-product of this situation is that countries who take in the Marks that tourists from this country spend on their holidays abroad enable the receiving country to buy more of this country's products and manufactures.

Nevertheless we cannot look upon this tourist imbalance without concern.

This country has already made a formidable start in the race to attract tourists and offer favourable tourist facilities. And this start has been made in the country where the tourist trade is most competitive – America.

A 96-page brochure, hot off the presses, has been sent to America for distribution, and it is hoped that it will next year do much to attract American tourists in their crowds not only to visit 'Romantic Germany' but also come to discover the modern aspects of this country, not only to come a stay at a farm in Holstein and enjoy rustic pleasures but also to visit upper Bavaria and taste the exhilaration of fresh mountain air.

For the first time in America the Federal Republic central tourist office (DZF) has sent out direct sales publicity with this brochure, entitled 'Sales Guide to Germany'. This guide is not full of the usual coloured pictures showing romantic views of Rothenburg ob der Tauber or bikini-clad German girls romping along the Rhine, but a hard-selling manual for American travel agents trying to attract tourist business to this country.



Holidaymakers are taking vast sums out of the country to pay for their pleasures. The flow of cash abroad has been increasing steadily and will reach an all time record in 1970 when it is expected that ten thousand million Marks will flow abroad.

Süddeutsche Zeitung

From this brochure a lesson has been learned rather late, bur nevertheless learned. Tourist advertising does not have to be full of pretty pictures and disfigured with text. The brochure is best devised to serve the interests of the country s image. American travel agents and tourists alike favour information that is clear and precise, and particularly Americans who group together for 'package tours'.

They like to have all-inclusive trips along the Rhine, a tourist attraction that comes at the top of the list of attractions this country has to offer, according to the Federal Republic central tourist office. They like to have concise details of opportunities to visit the royal castles of southern Germany (the second most popular tourist attraction) and the Alps.

As the Sales Guide is the first attempt to tackle the American tourist market with any degree of intensity, it has been most essential that material provided should be something different. Whereas before information was rather vague there is now an accent on routes and costs in dollars and Marks. Complicated layouts and typographical tricks have been eschewed in the Guide.

"The increasing competition in the tourist business calls for new lines of advertising," a spokesman for the Federal Republic central tourist office said. Efforts in North America are to be re-constructed, New York is to be made the centre for information, sales efforts and public relations.

Most European countries concentrate their tourist efforts on the American market. Many developing countries use dollars earned from tourism to build up their economic infrastructure.

Most of the countries in the sun of Europe have inexpensive prices to offer as a tourist attraction and they have had an image of a major tourist attraction for some time.

This country's tourist excutives have for some time been trying to put over the idea that the Federal Republic is a country with thousands of possibilities. This policy has obviously been successful with the Americans.

In 1969 as many as 1.3 million Americans visited this country, a 17 per cent increase on the previous year's figure. They lead the statistics for overnight stays in this country. But this country only comes third as their most favoured holiday country in Europe.

The new wind that has blown through the offices of the Federal Republic's central tourist office began when Günther Spazier, from the Hesse Federal State government, took over the leadership of this organisation. He brought with him new ideas, he introduced market analyses and new approaches to the market.

He gave this country a refurbished image and put efforts on the optimistic rails they are now travelling along.

Hoteliers and travel agents have been most aware that in the last few years tourism to this country has changed and that much red tape that used to encumber efforts has been cut.

One campaign mounted by the Federal Republic central tourist office, entitled "The Good Neighbour Campaign" successfully attracted to this country last year over a million Dutch visitors and a statistical increase of overnight stays of more than two million.

Credit on tourism Deficit on tourism
Spent by holiday-makers from the Federal Republic abroad
In millions of dollars
Spain 1195 · Italy 1139 · Austria 489 · Switzerland 450 · France 50 · plus
Federal Republic 936 · Sweden 238 · minus

This diagram shows that Italy and Spain earn most from the holiday trade, where tourist income is balanced against funds that go out of the country for holiday purposes. America and the Federal Republic are clearly in the red in this way.

The problem that the DZF has had to face, a problem that confronts most other organisations dealing with tourism, has been a lack of funds. But the DZF has been able to report recently that provisions have been made in the government's medium-term financial planning to provide funds for this tourist promotion agency. By 1973 the allocation for advertising for the tourist office will be increased over the present figure by fifty per cent.

A spokesman for the Federal Republic central tourist office said: "Now we no longer need to make advertising efforts as until now, with limited dash. We are now able to offer tourist attractions in this country of adventure with considerable more freedom than before."

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 5 September 1970)

Rumpus at the Olympics – but now all runs smoothly

Obviously you are tired of life, his friends said when in June 1969 Carl Mertz, formerly head of building programmes in this country became responsible for the building programme that has been planned for the 1972 Olympics to be held in Munich.

Carl Mertz is now being photographed on lawns of sprouting grass, and there is something to be read into the green lawns on which he is standing – they are sprouting six weeks before schedule

Carl Mertz muttered to himself that the schedule had been broken two years before the opening of the 20th Olympic Games. And not only the grass is ahead of schedule.

Topping off ceremonies (in the Federal Republic celebrated when the shell of a building is ready) for the stadium, the large sports hall, the swimming baths and the central sport complex were celebrated recently two months before planned. Construction will be completed it is now supposed on 31 December 1971, three months in front of the previous schedule.

The race with time in Munich to get the Oberwiesen site ready did not start off too optimistically. When the International Olympics Committee officially informed Munich's Mayor, Dr Hans-Joachim Vogel, on 25 April 1965, that it had been decided to hold the 1972 Games in Munich the Oberwiesen site was still being used by weekend pilots flying small aircraft.

Before the first sod was turned internal disagreements blew up among the official bodies involved. The heads of the organising committee and building programme were relieved of their jobs and lawyer Herbert Junze, brought in from Düsseldorf theatened to resign as secretary-general soon after taking over the appointment.

But Herbert Kunze stayed in his job and Carl Mertz, 62, took up his appointment and liked it so much that he married the head of a Munich firm of interior decorators.

Carl Mertz has adopted as his motto for the Olympics "Let's concentrate ' and with that goes a concept of architectural splendour and rustic beauty. But in all the euphoria of the Olympic building programme it is often forgotten that the construction costs over the last three years have increased by 800 million Marks, according to recent estimates. The total cost is now 1.15 thousand million Marks.

The figure of 400 million Marks that was bandied about in 1966 convinced no one. Present estimates of the costs of the Games are 1.5 thousand million Marks, although pessimistic voices claim that the total cost will be in the region of 1.7 thousand million Marks.

The cost of the Olympics will be borne in the main by the sale of tickets, 85 per cent, and the residue will come from the sale of television rights (ABC of America alone are paying 54 million Marks) the Olympics' lottery, advertising concessions and various other subsidiary sources. The tax payer, of course, will also make a contribution.

An important source of income for the Olympics organisation is the use of Olympic themes on such articles as track suits, champagne glasses, cushions, postcards, handkerchiefs, and many other souvenirs. Advertisements for the Olympics lottery appear in chemists shops, advertisements for alcoholic drinks and even women's underclothing. The Mayor of Munich, Dr Vogel, has for some time been seen on official occasions wearing a tie bearing the Olympics motif.

The Olympics press officer, bearded Hans Klein, 39, who once worked in the diplomatic service, always exudes an air of optimism. Herbert Kunze says: "The roughest patches lie behind us now. We no longer have any planning problems. Our problems are now all concentrated on being ready for the great day."

In a way the 'little Olympics' has already begun because building workers from 23 nations, Ghana, India, Kenya, Pakistan, Sweden, Senegal and Taiwan are already busy there.

Technicians put a wet towel on the enthusiasm of animal lovers when last week, after the first pylon had been erected that would support the tent-like roof they said that the flight of doves that had been planned on the opening day would have to be cancelled. Their reasons for this prohibition were that they feared the birds' droppings would cause annoyance to the spectators below.

Two years from now the opening of the Olympics, then, will be only announced by television, radio and the press and not with a soaring flight of peace doves.

(VORWÄRTS, 3 September 1970)

SPORT

Uwe Seeler has played his last international

NATION HONOURS HIM WITH THE ORDER OF MERIT

An extraordinary sportsman made the football international between this country and Hungary in Nurenberg on 9 September an out-of-the-ordinary event. Uwe Seeler broke his last record and took his final bow as an international player.

It was the 33-year-old Hamburg forward's seventy-second cap, a number unequalled by any of the 591 footballers who have played for their country since 1908 one cap more than Paul Janes of Düsseldorf, who netted 71 caps in the flood of international encounters between 1932 and 1942.

Uwe Seeler has decided to call it a day as far as his international career is concerned in order not to have business, club and international considerations clash.

Frankfurter Allgemeine
ZEITUNG FÜR DEUTSCHLAND

At his age he has to keep one eye on the future and Seeler feels that this future is his career as a sportswear dealer.

He plans to continue playing for his club but intends to incorporate in his new contract at the beginning of next season a clause enabling him to retire altogether whenever he wants to.

This country's football idol has never been prone to vanity but he is sufficiently aware of his worth to be determined never to be laughed off the field as an old man.

In the sporting hall of fame Uwe Seeler will continue for years and maybe decades to come to rank alongside former world heavyweight boxing champion Max Schmeling, who is 65 this month.

The two men have much in common. Both gave of their best in their respective sports, both were fighters worthy of emulation and neither have ever been mixed up in scandals.

Both had international star qualities without the slightest trace of the whims and fancies of a star.

Uwe Seeler is a model citizen and husband and father and lives with his wife and three daughters in a bungalow earned on the strength of his ability, by the sweat of his brow and by virtue of loyalty to his club, Hamburg Sport-Verein.

Seeler might have been a millionaire in Italy ten years ago but ex-national trainer Sepp Herberger smoothed his professional path in this country and Uwe, a Hamburger born and bred, was more than happy to stay in his home town.

In the comings and goings of footballers today Uwe Seeler is a fixed star. He is as much part of Hamburgs as the Alster lake in the centre of the city and the Michel, a church tower that is one of the first landmarks seen by sailors as they come up the Elbe.

True national team man

Yet he is equally part and parcel of the national team. Now that he has retired to become Hon. Captain alongside Fritz Walter, captain of the 1954 World Cup winning team in Berne, cries of "Uwe, Uwe!" from the terraces will doubtless continue without him

First heard at the 1958 World Cup in Sweden, then in Chile, England and Mexico, the war cry that has accompanied this country on its road to international success will continue to echo round the grounds when the crowd wants the team to give of its all.



Uwe Seeler

(Photo: Nordbild)

Uwe Seeler is the embodiment of football, a centre-forward with a sure instinct for a goal and the determination to score them – hundreds of them, and many without parallel.

In Uwe Seeler the national team has also lost a captain whose hard work was exemplary in Mexico as in years gone by, a man who could be difficult because he continually demanded more of his teammates but at the same time a man who was always ready to give of his own best.

Karl-Heinz Cammann

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 9 September 1970)

The terraces will no longer echo with Uwe! Uwe!

Allowing himself to be divested of the Federal Order of Merit he had just been awarded (it would only have got in his way on the football field) Uwe Seeler played against Hungary for his seventy-second and last cap.

Everyone will miss him. His team-mates will miss their captain of old. The fans on the terraces will miss him because, apart perhaps from Libuda, there is hardly a name on the team-list that is so suited for egging the team on as "U-we!"

His departure will leave sports journalists short of a number of epithets coined to describe his feats. He was often



described as the tank tearing a gap in the enemy lines, or to use a more peaceful comparison, the engine that will not be braked, the locomotive and the steamroller.

His headers were praised in lyrical terms, not to mention his own speciality, a kick forwards over his head that left him flat on his back pointing in the direction of the opposing goal.

Maybe this kick should be named after him, as is the practice in ice skating. "And now Beckenbauer tries an Uwe . . ."

Sports doctors will miss his spring joints and the thought they used to devote to the relationship between his body weight and the height be could jump.

Newspaper editors will miss him because his name was so short. They will be a long time waiting for another man with a name so short as to fit into any headline without difficulty.

This country's honours list is unimaginative. In England he would have been knighted. It would now be Sir Uwe and Lady Seeler.

(Handelsblatt, 11 September 1970)

Greater safety measures for racing drivers should be imposed

Not three weeks before his death Jochen Rindt told our correspondent that he had to drive like a computer, which was no doubt intended to convey the impression that he drove as faultlessly as a computer could be expected to. "Ace drivers make no mistakes," he said, "the risk is that of a technical hitch."

Self-assured though the words may sound they were a matter of course coming from the lips of 28-year-old Austrian grand prix driver Jochen Rindt. His death at Monza after a campaign designed to boost racing safety raises the question as to whether motor racing should be allowed to continue as it is at present.

Technical hitch, to use Rindt s term, is too general an expression. How can they fail to occur when every surplus ounce is trimmed off Formula 1 cars and lightweight construction taken to extremes?

It is not yet clear whether a wheel worked loose or his brakes blocked. The very least that can be expected of racing car designers is that they are capable of designing wheels that stay on the axle and electronic devices exist that automatically prevent brakes from blocking should the driver put his foot down on the brake pedal too hard.

In neither instance can Rindt himself be blamed. Since the first deaths on the racetrack the sterotype excuse for gory occasions such as these has been that racing benefits automobile construction as a whole.

The opposite seems here to have been the case. Inventions that increase road safety seem deliberately to have been ignored because they would have increased the Formula 1's weight by an ounce or two. The customary excuses could not sound more absurd.

There is little point in wondering whether motor racing should be banned. Meetings will continue to be held and participants will continue to die a racer's death. The question is: must they die because of dubious construction?

When tyres grew continually thinner and kept on bursting at major meetings manufacturers agreed on a minimum thickness. It is far more difficult to reach agreement on design features but an attempt ought nonetheless to be made to draw up minimum safety requirements.

If manufacturers themselves fail to grasp the initiative the authorities should take a hand and force them to act by threatening to ban meetings.

Provided no one equals the world championship points he had notched up prior to his death (and no one is likely to) next season's reigning world champion will be a corpse. There is little that could be more macabre.

Hermann Laupsien

(Handelsblatt, 8 September 1970)

Jochen Rindt, the golden boy of racing

(Photo: Schirner)

Aden	SA $ 0.05
Afghanistan	Af 10.—
Algeria	DA 0.60
Angola	Esc. 1.—
Argentina	$ m n 45.—
Australia	10 c.
Austria	S 3.—
Belgium	bfr 6.—
Bolivia	$ b 1.50
Brazil	N. Cr. $ 0.35
Bulgaria	Lev 0.05
Burma	K 0.60
Burundi	F. Bu. 10.—
Cambodia	R 4.40
Cameroun	F.C.F.A. 30.—
Canada	Can. $ —.20
Ceylon	cR —.60
Chile	Esc. 0.60
Colombia	col. $ 1.—
Congo (Brazzaville)	F.C.F.A. 30.—
Congo (Kinshasa)	Makuta 7.—
Costa Rica	C 0.85
Cuba	P 0.13
Cyprus	11 d
Czechoslovakia	Kcs 0.50
Dahomey	F.C.F.A. 30.—
Denmark	dkr 0.90
Dom. Rep.	RD $ 0.15
Ecuador	S 2.50
El Salvador	C 0.30
Ethiopia	Eth. $ 0.30
Fiji	11 d
Finland	fmk 0.50
	NT £ 5.—
	FF 0.60
	F.C.F.A. 30.—
Gambia	11 d
Germany	DM 1.—
Ghana	cedi 0.12
Great Britain	11 d
Greece	Dr 4.—
Guatemala	Q 0.15
Guayana	BWI $ 0.20
Guinea	F.G. 30.—
Haiti	G 0.65
Honduras (Br.)	$ BH 0.20
Honduras	L 0.25
Hong Kong	HK $ 0.70
Hungary	Ft 1.—
Iceland	Kr 5.—
India	Rs 0.80
Indonesia	Rp. 15.—
Iran	Rl 10.—
Iraq	50 fils
Ireland	11 d
Israel	I £ 0.40
Italy	Lir. 80
Ivory Coast	F.C.F.A. 30.—
Jamaica	11 d
Japan	Yen 50
Jordan	50 fils
Kenya	EAs 0.25
Kuwait	50 fils
Laos	Kip 60.—
Lebanon	P 40.—
Liberia	Lib $ 0.15
Libya	50 Mills
Luxembourg	lfr 6
Madagascar	FM 30.—
Malawi	11 d
Malaysia	M. $ 0.40
Mali	FM 60.—
Mexico	$ 1.80
Morocco	DM —.85
Mozambique	Esc. 1.—
Nepal	Mohur 1.—
Netherlands	Hfl 0.60
Netherlands Antilles	G. ant 0.25
New Zealand	9 c.
Nicaragua	C 0.85
Niger	F.C.F.A. 30.—
Nigeria	11 d
Norway	nkr 0.90
Pakistan	Rs 0.60
Panama	B. 0.15
Paraguay	G. 15.—
Peru	S. 3.50
Philippines	P. phil 0.60
Poland	Zl. 0.50
Portugal	Esc. 1.—
Rhodesia	11 d
Ruanda	F. Rw 12.—
Rumania	Leu 0.50
Saudi Arabia	RL 0.60
Sweden	skr 0.60
Switzerland	FS 0.50
Senegal	F.C.F.A. 30.—
Sierra Leone	Le 0.10
Somalia	Sh So 0.90
South Africa	Rand 0.10
South Korea	Won 35.—
S. Viet Nam	V.N. $ 15.—
Spain	Pts 8.—
Sudan	PT 5.—
Syria	£ S 0.50
Tanzania	EAs 0.25
Thailand	B 3.—
Trinidad and Tobago	BWI $ 0.20
Togo	F.C.F.A. 30.—
Turkey	T £ 1.25
Tunisia	65 M
Uganda	EAs 0.25
UAR	PT 5.—
Uruguay	P 20.—
USA	$ 0.20
USSR	Rbl. 0.10
Venezuela	B 0.60
Yugoslavia	Din. 1.—
Zambia	11 d

